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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M.
P.	ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	28th April, 1894.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
P.	SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seafon	19th "
					FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.	ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	23th May.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
P.	SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
P.	ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I.	GANGES	4280	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
P.	SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I.	MASSILIA	4302	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
P.	ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	20th "
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Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

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BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE THIRD MARINE STREET.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, the following valuable property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or pension and tax ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of the Third Marine Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 141, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 727, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet in breadth and sixty-three feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Manecksjee Cursetjee, on or towards the west by the house of Cowasjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by the Marine Third Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of Byramjee Nusserwanjee Khan, situate in the Bhooleshwar sub-district.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand, Solicitors to the Administrators, or to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 26, 1894.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank is hereby Convened for THURSDAY, the 3rd May proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of ELECTING an AUDITOR in the place of Mr. R. Baumbach, proceeding to Europe.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th April, 1894.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1893, at the Rate of Six per cent. per annum, and will be payable on or after the 26th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are Invited to attend.
W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1894, at 4 P.M.
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th April, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to Gunfire on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, 1894, Tenders for the supply of 50,000 to 100,000 Tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL, delivery to be made in Bombay, and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for in Quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of September 1894.
Tenderers should give full Description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.
The Coal, which must be of the Best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.
The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."
The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.,

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.
Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS to Lease the Exclusive Right of ADVERTISING at STATIONS on the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, including MYSORE and KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS, for a period of 3 years, will be received in the Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, up to Noon of the 15th May, 1894. Tenders must be superscribed "Tenders for advertisements."
Further particulars as to date from which Lease will commence, &c., can be obtained by applying to the Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway, Dharwar.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.
A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, Central Offices, 20th April, 1894.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against the Estate of LIONEL CHASE BARTON, late of CROWOOD RAMSBURY, in the County of Wilts, England, a retired Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Weston Super Mare in the County of Somerset, England, on the 24th day of October, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 3rd day of April 1894 to Thomas Withey Cuffe, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1894.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only,
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."
WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.
Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.
N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty)	1
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

APPLY TO
Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.
HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.
THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.
Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at
Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.
Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.
Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.
There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.
A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.
Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P PRICE, M.A., Second Master.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS
SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.
STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.
In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:
"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been prroduced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."
The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to E. H. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
55, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 32, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
60, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265
FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
,, ,,	1885	,,	966,107
,, ,,	1887	,,	908,043
,, ,,	1892	,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds	,,	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	,,	5,763,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£	3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Banks & Bankers.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,141½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	990
Commercial B. Ld., Mgo.	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	165 to 169 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	250	200	7 pr. ct.	260
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	21	£ 7
National Bank of India	40 000	625	6124	6 pr. ct.	225
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 30	200 / 150	10 / 7½	305 / 230
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,320	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,875
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,320	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,275xd
Bonanza Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	8 pr. ct.	250
Dahi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,920	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Do., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld.					
Indian Guarantee & Bursary Ship Assn.	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Shanghai Marine & Co., Ld.	8,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	308
Karrachee Landing	800	800	200	30	65
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Meyer & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	(1,200	1,000	19	460
Spring & Wales Flour	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	3,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	90	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	4,200	25	all	6	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brodi's Cawnpor Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	14	1071
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		207½
Calcutta	600	1,250	1,250	20	2225
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,240
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	2,115	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Garvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	35	425
Gujerati Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khanagum	340	450	450	Nil	380
Mahandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Motasell Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munsuk	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sahakarby (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Scind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Scind	400	2,000	750	35	625
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	420
Anglo-Indian Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bombay Manufactured	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3 0
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	20	200
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	760
Colaba Land & Mill	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	610
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	540xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
David Mill	6,688	100	100	30	440
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Framjee Petit	3,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Hindustan	1,925	1,000	1,000	Nil	3.0
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	945
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	4	660
Hyderabad	1,400	500	500	2	2
Imperial Cotton	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	515
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Rs. 50	1,165
James Greaves	2,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 9	265
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	500	500	Alli	540
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	250	...	1171/2
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	35	805
Kamani Mills	600	1,000	1,000	35. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	2,000	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukimidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	765
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,570
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	5,200	100	100	...	100
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pr.
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	307 1/2
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,200	1,500	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,205
Soonderjee	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1.0
Southern Mahratta	1,313	250	250	12½	335xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,280	200	200	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	92½
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	60	851
Venkatsunker Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	801	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	600

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-4
China Leaf	"	27-11 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	27-3 "
Do. do. new	"	27-9 "
Australia do.	"	23-0
Bombay do.	"	27-14
English Sovereigns	"	17-12
Do. Dreams	"	17-11
Bar Silver 17 Bottarees	"	91-8
Do. 178 do.	"	91-9
Carolus Dollars	"	103 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185
o-Francs	"	910-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 4 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sophia Joakim (bq), from Mauritius; Maroa (s), Cardiff; Umballa (s), Moulmein; and Bancoora (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sutlej entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Madaline, Bancoora, and Pachumba entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Baria and Kt. of St. George left it on Tuesday.

TUESDAY'S MOONLIGHT BAND.—The Hon. Secretary, Parel Gymkhana, writes to us:—I shall be much obliged by your apologizing to the public in your to-morrow's issue for the Band not playing on our ground at 9 p.m., as advertised in your Tuesday's issue. The Band was unable to play owing to an unforeseen occurrence.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at six this evening:—

March.....The Amazon.....Michaelis.
Overture.....Rosamunde.....Schutert.
Valse.....Au Pays des Chausons.....Fahrbach.
Song.....Love's Old Sweet Song.....Molloy.
Introduction and Bride Chorus of the 3rd Act from Lohengrin.....Wagner.
Quadrille.....Paul Jones.....C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Surgeon-Major Collie, of the European General Hospital, has reported to the police that some one entered his room, on Monday night, and stole a pair of opera-glasses, a clock, and a leather bag, collectively valued at Rs. 185. Yesterday morning Dr. Collie's butler found the bag and cases of the opera-glasses and the clock in the compound of the hospital. Property of the value of Rs. 75 is still missing and police enquiries are in progress.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kussonjee Hurjeewan and five other Hindus, were charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with gambling with money, dice, and cards. The first accused was further charged with keeping a gaming house in Northbrook Street. The men were arrested by the police on Tuesday night in the act of gaming. The whole of the accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted them, and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10. and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

A STRANGE STORY OF HIDDEN TREASURE.—Hoosein Shumar, a reputed thief, who was liberated from the House of Correction, on the 17th inst., went to a house, at Falkland Road, in company of Mahadu Girdari, and opened the lock of the doors with a duplicate key. The men then entered the room and began to dig the floor. The neighbours, on seeing the doors open, raised an alarm, when the two accused bolted, but were chased by the police and arrested at Nacuda Moholla. Hoossin told the police officer, that while in the jail, he was told by another prisoner that he had buried some stolen property in the room. The police subsequently dug the place, but found no hidden treasure.

BURGLARY AT SANKLEE TALAO.—At about two o'clock, yesterday morning, a policeman's attention was drawn to a house by seeing a light in one of its rooms which he knew to be unoccupied. The policeman called a *ramosee* and both of them went to the house. The *ramosee* tried to enter the room, but found the doors fastened from inside. The burglars, on seeing the policemen, effected an escape from a rear window. The policemen followed and arrested one of the burglars, while the other made good his escape. He is said to be a notorious burglar, and the police are search of him. Upon entering the room the police found a cupboard broken open and property, of the value of Rs. 100, scattered about.

A MISSING HUSBAND.—On Tuesday evening Khondee, a Hindu woman, went to the police station at Mazagon and stated she was a stranger in Bombay and had lost her way. She asked for shelter. The woman added that she came from Matheran on foot with a man, named Goja Salwa, whom she missed near the Mazagon Bunder, and afterwards failed to find any trace of him, although she had made diligent search. She alleged that she was forsaken by her husband, who constantly ill-treated her without any provocation. Her husband is at Matheran but she does not like to go to him. After being kept at the head police office that night she was allowed to go out yesterday morning to continue her search for the missing man.

THEFT AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—Mr. S. J. Robertson, barrister-at-law, residing at the Byculla Club, reported to the police the theft of some wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 20 from his room, on Monday. The theft was supposed to have been committed between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. The police, after making due enquiries, arrested Salwa Rama, and recovered from him the stolen property. The police also recovered some property belonging to other gentlemen, alleged to have been stolen from the Byculla Club on previous occasions, from a marwaree with whom the accused had pledged them. The accused was charged before Mr. Dustoor, at the Mazagon Police Court, and the case was remanded pending further enquiries.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Bhicknac Gannac and Abba Ramji with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in that they on the 12th instant assaulted Mahadoo Govind, a ghorawalla, who died in the hospital a few days afterwards from the effects of the injuries received. Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. D. Daver, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the deceased had unlawful intimacy with the daughter-in-law of the first accused, and on the 12th instant the girl was invited by the deceased to pay him a visit in the compound of the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital. The accused challenged the girl as soon as she returned from the deceased's place and an altercation ensued. In the evening the two accused went to the room of his neighbour, a woman named Bhagee, where deceased usually took his meals. When the accused entered the room of Bhagee as usual to take his meals the accused suddenly pounced upon him, pressed his throat, hammered him with clenched fists and kicked him about the face and head as he lay on the ground. The man was soon rendered unconscious, and removed to the hospital, where he died on the 17th instant. Some evidence having been recorded, his Worship remanded the prisoner until the 4th May.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

As we predicted, a crowded house on Tuesday night, on the occasion of Mr. Harry Hall's benefit, testified to the popularity of that talented comedian. Before bringing his present Indian season to a conclusion on Monday next, Mr. Willard is giving us some old favourites in the operatic line, and is staging them with that lavish disregard to cost in respect to costumes and scenic effect, which always characterises his productions. Last evening "Ruy Blas, or the Blas e Roue" was given, and to-night "Charlie's Aunt" is to be staged, Miss Patey taking the part of Kitty Verdun; Mr. D. Munro that of Colonel Sir Francis Chesney; and Mr. Harry Hall that of Lord Francourt Babberley. To-morrow "In Town" is to be played. This will be the night of the season, as it is to be the complimentary benefit for Miss Vera Patey. This fact in itself would be sufficient to draw a crowded house, but as an additional inducement a photograph of Miss Patey in character is to be given to every purchase of a first or second-class ticket. Having seen the photographs of which there are over a dozen varieties taken by Messrs. Ahrle and Co., we can bear testimony that, to use a familiar phrase, every one of them is "a striking likeness." It ought not to be forgotten that Mr. P. W. Willard will to-morrow make his first and only appearance this visit in the character of Captain Coddington.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. KABRAJI ON "THE GUJERATI LANGUAGE."

THE fifth and sixth public lectures of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, were delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, by Mr. Kaikhoshru Nacraji Kabraji, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, Mr. K. R. Kama being in the chair on both occasions. The subject chosen for these discourses was "Correct Gujerati *vs.* Parsee Gujerati," and was treated by the lecturer, who is a Gujerati writer of considerable experience and a Gujerati journalist of very long standing, in so instructive and interesting a manner that the lectures were very favourably received by the large audience assembled on each occasion. Mr. Kabraji began by giving an amusing illustration of the entire change of meaning of a word produced by the substitution of the letter *r* for the cerebral *l* in Gujerati as noticed by him on certain boards attached to houses in Parsee streets and purporting to intimate that a certain floor is to be let, where not unfrequently the word "mara" which means "beating" is used instead of "mala" with the *l* cerebral, which means "a floor" or "a storey of a house" before words signifying "is to be let." This word "mala" is allied to the word "malo," which means "a bird's nest," whereas the word "mala" with the dental *l* which also sometimes finds a place in lieu of the correct word "malo," has a different meaning altogether. It means commodity, goods, merchandise. Another defect of Parsee Gujerati, as pointed out by the lecturer, consists in the use of cerebral in place of dental letters and vice-versa, which not only changes the meaning of words but also changes or destroys the sense altogether. The idiomatic Gujerati expression for he is wanting in intellect is "ene budhina vakha chhe." The more correct Gujerati equivalent for intellect is "buddhi" though ordinarily "budhi" is used. The *dh* in either case is dental. Substitute the cerebral *dh* in the same word which would make it "budhi" and mean an old woman, and see how it affects the meaning of the expression.

In Parsee Gujerati, according to the lecturer, the equivalent for intellect is sometimes written with the cerebral *dh* in the word "budhi" and that too in the aforesaid idiomatic expression. The non-observance of the distinction between synonyms is also, according to the lecturer, a fault of Parsee Gujerati. 'Janavun and vyavun," both mean to give birth to, but the former is applicable to the human kind while the latter to the lower animals. In Parsee Gujerati this distinction is not observed. The inappropriate use of words in a sentence was next referred to. The properGujerati equivalent expression for, "It is blowing cold" is "tadha vayachhe." Now Parsees ordinarily say "tadha vagechhe." The word "vayachhe" means blows, whereas "vagechhe" means strikes. The competition of the English word "vocabulary into vankibilari in Gujerati, or the primary and humorous play upon words consisting in the alteration of the Latin expression—Onus probandi into andus par brandy (brandy on custard-apple) might, observed the lecturer, be allowed, but it was unpardonable to change the meaning of word or destroy the sense altogether as in the case of the illustrations given above. After adverting at great length to the almost entire discontinuance by Parsee writers of the distinction between long dirgha and short rhasva vowel sounds as one of the most serious defects of the so-called Parsee Gujerati and enunciating some general principles such as the one for instance that rhasva (short) is followed by dirgha (long), the lecturer commented strongly on the almost entire absence of compound letters in Parsee writings, and caused great merriment by producing instance after instance of mis-spelt and broken words and sentences which, according to his view, destroyed the beauty of Parsee writings and murdered the sense, the meaning, and everything else in the language. In his second lecture Mr. Kabraji remarked that the Gujerati Hindus found or attempted to find fault with the so-called Parsee Gujerati in respect of minor defects such as could well be overlooked, namely, the use of *r* for the cerebral, *d* the word chopri being used for chopsi which means a book, the use of cha for chhe as ramecha for ramechhe which means plays, and the introduction and use of English or Persian words which are almost naturalised in Gujerati. He pointed out how the use of certain English words was inevitable. What Hindu medical graduate in spite of all his eagerness to write correct and pure Gujerati would prefer to style himself a vaid in preference to a doctor? What word, for instance, could be used for a glass, or a boot, asked the lecturer? He was at a loss to find out equivalents for them in Gujerati. The apabhransha or corrupted forms iskola for school, ispital for hospital, istakin stockings, and bateri for battery, are so common that even the poet Narmadashankar has introduced them into his lexicon Narma-Kosh. The introduction of high-flown Sanskrit words into Gujerati which seemed to be the tendency of some of the modern Hindu Gujerati writers was, added the lecturer, much to be deplored and objected to. According to the calculation of Poet Narmadshankar, the Gujerati language consists of 25,800 words, whereof only 5,000 are of Sanskrit origin, some 15,000 being corruptions and other formations of her own and 3,000 or more being derived from foreign languages. Palmitra is a standard Gujerati work, and yet it contains at every page an average of about half-a-dozen Persian words. As shown by the well-known Gujerati scholar Mr. Palonji Desai, said the lecturer, almost every literary production of eminent Hindu writers of the present day, con ains a number of Persian words, which are unconsciously used by force of habit, and which cannot be expunged from the Gujerati by Hindu writers. The lecturer showed that the latter were not less responsible than the Parsees for the present condition of the dialect. The Surti vies with the Ahmedabadi. Each one calls the Gujerati written or spoken by him correct Gujerati. Mr. Kabraji eulogised the merits of the old Gujerati poets from Narsing Mehta, Premanand, and Samalbhat down to Dalpatram and Narmadashankar of recent date, and by means of apt quotations and otherwise convinced his hearers that the Gujerati language, which was very old in origin, was rich in resources and that it only needed development but not by the introduction of new high-flown and jaw-breaking Sanskrit words as some of his Hindu brethren attempted to do, which rendered the language difficult to understand. Quoting numerous English authorities, such as Molesworth, Glasgow, and Taylor, the lecturer made a profound impression on the audience as to the modern degeneracy as well as the ancient beauties of the Gujerati language, and urged on the modern graduates, both Parsees and Hindus, to sink their petty differences of opinion, and to unite in developing the vernacular, which is the mother-tongue of both communities.

The proceedings on each occasion terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Kabraji.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

SINGLES.

The following is the draw for the singles:—

	1st Rd.	2nd Rd.	3rd Rd.	4th Rd.	Final.
J G Greig ....—2	15		1		
W L Harvey.. +	15		2		
A J Brooks.... —	15	Byes	4		
W G Young ..+½	15		4		
W Reid Jnr ...Scratch			5		
H R Dunk ....+½	30		6 or 7		
P F Fisher ....+½	15				
C S D Leslie ..+	15				
— Greaves ....+½	15				
T L Roberts ..+½	15				
L J Barnes .....+	15				
F W Shaw .....+½	15				
D Musgrave ...Scratch					
D S K Greig ..+½	30				
W C Symes....+½	15				
H Cheetham ....½	15		16		
Captain Smith.—	30		17		
B F Jones .....+	15	Byes	18		
—Carmichael ...+½	15		19		
C H S Boggs ....+½	15		20		
H E E Proctor bye+	15		21		

1st Round to be played by 30th April.
2nd Round to be played by 4th May.
3rd Round to be played by 8th May.
4th Round to be played by 10th May.
Final Round to be played on 12th May.

DOUBLES.

The following is the draw for the Doubles:—

	1st Rd.	2nd Rd.	3rd Rd.	Final.
W Reid				
W L Harvey ...+½	15	Byes.		
W E Young				
J G Greig ...Scratch				
Capt S C Smith				
H R Greaves ...+½	15			
Rivers smith				
H E E Proctor ...+½	30			
C H S Boggs				
H R Dunk ...+½	30			
F Graham				
A J Brooks ...Scratch				
D Musgrave				
H Levick .....+15				
L Penny				
C J Barnes ....+15				
D R G Bson				
P F Fischer ..+½15				
H Cheetham				
F O Killican ....+30				
W C Symes				
B F Jones .....+15				
T L Roberts		Byes.		
C D S Leslie ....+15				

1st Round to be played 28th April.
2nd Round to be played by 4th May.
3rd Round to be played by 9th May.
Final Round to be played on 12th May.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. W. D. DENNE, Gordon Highlanders, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Mooltan.

CAPTAIN H. P. UNIACKE, Gordon Highlanders, is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

MAJOR H. H. HART, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Command, Military Works.

LIEUTENANT H. W. M. PARKER, Royal Artillery, proceeds from Rawalpindi to Loralai, for duty with No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

THE Squadron, 2nd Bombay Lancers, encamped at the Remount Lines, Kennedy Sea Face, since February, has been removed to his Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard Lines at Parel, from the 23rd instant.

MAJORS A. W. DURY, West Kent Regiment, and E. P. Wildford, Gloucestershire Regiment, will be promoted to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcies on 9th and 11th May next, and are permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

GENERAL GATACRE, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, having arrived off Inspection Duty from Deolali yesterday, resumed the Command of the Station. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Captain F. G. Barclay, Bedfordshire Regiment, to 25th November next; Captain J. F. Sheppard, Dublin Fusiliers, to May next; Surgeon-Captains F. W. Begbie and W. Kelly, Medical Staff, to 8th May and 18th August next, respectively.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Welsh Fusiliers—Captain A. W. Cole, to be Adjutant. 7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant G H Badcock, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. K. Anderson, from 6th Bengal Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant T. J. McLeod, from 2-3rd Gurkhas, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Out of India—Captain G. H. Weller, 14th Bengal Lancers, for 5½ months; Captain C. T. Blewitt, Royal Artillery, for 3½ months; Lieutenant F. H. Goldthorp, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, for 90 days; Captains J. N. M. MacGregor and H. C. Smith, Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant M. R. W. Nightingale, 2-5th Gurkhas; Lieutenant E. C. Bayley, 15th Bengal Lancers, for 12 months; Captain W. J. Nowell, District Recruiting Officer, Lucknow, for 8 months. In India—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs, to 15th October; Major O. Allcard, Norfolk Regiment, for 6 months; Lieutenant G. Pennefather-Evans, 18th Bengal Infantry, for 6 months, to study the language.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Competition for the Bunder Challenge Cup took place at Coorla, on Thursday, the 12th instant. As is usual, this popular competition brought out a few of the best shots, and some excellent scores were made, Cr.-Sergeant Black winning with a splendidly compiled 74, Volunteer Clyne being well up with 71, the average for the 1st thirteen men being 66. Extra Spoon Competitions were held on the 11th instant, the occasion being the competition of B. and D. Companies for the Bayley shield. It will be seen that the winning scores were very high. The following are the scores:—

THE BUNDER CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

Scores.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Cr Sergt H Black. Bo Vol Rifles ...	24	26	24	74*
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles ..	24	25	22	71
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	21	23	25	69
Lieut F W English. Bo Vol Rifles.	21	24	24	69
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles.	25	20	22	67
Lieut G R Webb G I P Ry Vols ...	22	22	22	66
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24	23	19	66
Lc Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	25	23	17	65
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols ..	20	22	22	64
Gunnery Inst J Bedford. R N	22	20	21	63
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo V R	23	22	17	62
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols ..	22	23	17	62
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22	25	15	62
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols.....	22	17	15	54
Vol G L Chaytie, Bo Vol Rifles....	20	7	11	38

* Winner of Cup and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal.

Extra Spoon Competitions were held in connection with the above, in which two members fired who did not enter for the cup competition; the Spoons were won as follows:—

53rd Extra Competition 200 yards.—Lce.-Corpl. J. M. Mason, 25 Points, 1st spoon; Art.-Sergt W. Boylette, 25 Points, 2nd spoon. 16 Entries.

54th Extra Competition 500 yards—Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, 26 Points, 1st spoon; Vol. O. M. P. Clyne 25 Points, 2nd spoon. 16 Entries.

55th Extra Competition 600 yards—Corpl. F. E. Otto, 25 Points, 1st spoon; Art.-Sergt. W. Boylette 25 points, 2nd spoon. 15 Entries.

50TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Score 200 yds.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles.....	23*
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut F W English. Bo Vol Rifles	18

* Winner of spoon.

51ST EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Score 500 yds.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	27*
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21

* Winner of spoon.

52ND EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Score 600 yds.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25*
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	16

* Winner of spoon.

THE BURST OF THE LITTLE MONSOON

THE storm which broke over Colombo early yesterday morning was not a very serious affair, much lighter than we have had in former years. There was but little wind, and the rainfall, though pretty steady for a couple of hours, only amounted to 2·63. The rain was not general apparently, as only at Chilaw, Galle, Jaffna and Mannar is any fall returned. In the North, however, they seem to have had a much stronger burst, as the telegram from our correspondent at Jaffna advised us yesterday, although the rainfall was only 1·20. Further particulars are afforded of the damage to vessels

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Airtones is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. A. ACWORTH'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., at Daby Sett Hill, Cumballa, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

MR. BHEDWAR'S ART STUDIO, in Fort and on Cumballa Hill, will RE-OPEN, for Work, from the 26th Instant.

WANTED, THREE LADIES ASSISTANTS, two for a Bombay Shop, and one for Poona. Apply to "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rhemun Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.
"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."
Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re 1. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

An advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 100¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¼. A further sum of £150,000 in Gold was paid in the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £57⅝. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d. per lb., say to 29 5-16d.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 63¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1⅛d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¾; Paris Exchange on London was again two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·22.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16d. yesterday to 4 1-16d. per lb., but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for August-September. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians (in which there was no further change in prices) *nil*. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday remained at 7¼d. per lb., but July Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·41 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's total figures, and those in the two preceding years in the same time.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	7,000	12,000	12,000
Three days' ,,	20,000	25,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,614,000	4,683,000	6,676,000

A considerable business has been done to-day in our local Cotton market, the Mills, however, having been by far the larger buyers, their purchases summing up 3,800 bales, consisting of 1,000 Julgaum, at Rs. 175-81; 750 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 185-7¼; 600 Barsee, at Rs. 194; 500 Bengal, at Rs. 162; 300 Nuggur, at Rs. 180; 200 each of Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 181; Khundwa, at Rs. 188; 150 Akola, at Rs. 185; and 100 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 199; while Exporters have bought 1,000 Bengal, at Rs. 145-63 per candy; the total purchases thus amounting to 4,800 bales. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices close unchanged.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have remained steady, without any further change in price, a moderate export business having been reported to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,872	bales.
Wheat	11,990	cwts.
Linseed	43,942	,,
Rapeseed	49,079	,,
Gingelly	3,206	,,
Poppyseed	4,341	,,
Groundnuts	3,858	,,
Castorseed	1,265	,,
Rice	1,306	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged in their dulness. A May-loading steamer has been fixed for one picked port, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened unchanged at yesterday's closing quotations of 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with a very limited amount reported both ways. For Bank Demand we hear of 1s. 1½d. being quoted throughout the day for May delivery, with but little enquiry; June Telegraphic being called 1s. 1 13-32d. Later on, Calcutta rates were reported to be easier again, especially for forward as low as 1s. 1 3-16d. for Telegraphic for November transfer, being reported there; and locally, rates which opened at 1s. 1 5-16d. for October-December, also receded 1-16d., say to 1s. 1½d.; this market closing quiet, pending the receipt of advices regarding the result of Council drawings to-day as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 19-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 11 1-16d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·44	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 102¾ for Fours for cash and the coming settlement, closing at the same quotations in both positions. For 3½ per Cents 100¼ has been the rate.

SHARES have attracted more attention to-day; and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Connaught and Empress; of Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10 each in Framji Petit, Khatao Muccoonji, and Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in Indian Manufacturing, Leopold, and Western India; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 50 in Victoria; of Rs. 10 each in Jubilee, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 15 in Lukhmidas; and of Rs. 5 each in Jewraz Balloo, Swadeshi, and Ahmedabad. East India Press shares have declined Rs. 20; and Harvey and Sabapathy Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher. Kurrachee Landing have advanced Rs. 15; and Treacher and Co. Rs. 5, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Radde.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar, at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th April, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	25	2	30 p.m.	...	24
Suez	25	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 25th April, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	17	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	23	...	1
,, Madras	...	17	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 21st April, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 2,01,111	Rs. 7,90,250	Rs. 7,630	Rs 9,99,000
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	–	–	–	10,16,624

Decrease ..... Rs. 17,624

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 14th April, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	46,577	42,239	4,278	...	...	3,589
Parcels, &c.	81,053	86,757	...	5,704	1,00,213	..
Goods	6,378	9,540	..	3,164	...	24,333
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,34,006	1,38,536	...	4,530	...	...
Aggregate ..	17,95,330	17,33,039	..	...	72,291	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

BIRTH.

POGSON.—April 19, at Karachi, the wife of C. A. Pogson, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODSON.—April 20, at Trichinopoly, the wife of T H Dodson, S P G, of a son.
GRIFFITH.—April 21, at Coonley, Kotagiri, Nilgiris, the wife of Frank Griffith, of a daughter.

DEATH

DALBY.—April 15, at Mooltan, Mr Charles Thomas Dalby, of Rawalpindi.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

THE execution of a private of the Leinster Regiment, at Poona, on Monday last, for the murder of two non-commissioned officers, and the wounding of a third, only precedes by a few days the execution, in Bombay, of a private of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment for shooting a lance-corporal of the same regiment, at Colaba, on the first of the present month. These crimes, occurring so closely together, coupled with some less serious cases of insubordination, must perforce give rise to very grave reflection on the part, not only of the military authorities, but also of the community in general. In both instances, the crimes are to be attributed to a spirit of insubordination, a feeling of resentment against the control of officers ranking just above the culprits. In neither instance could the murders be attributed to those heated passions which often render men unaccountable for their actions. Both culprits were under the influence of drink at the time, and yet both acted in a calm and calculating manner, which showed that they were not so far overcome by intoxicants as not to know what they were doing. On February 20th, while the Leinster Regiment was stationed at Ahmedabad, Private O'Hara proceeded with his loaded rifle to the detachment canteen, and, before he could be prevented, fired twice at Lance-Corporal Doyle, the canteen waiter, who was at the time standing in the bar, wounding him in the wrist and shoulder. He then went round to the non-commissioned officers' room, where Corporal Dooley and Lance-Corporal Roach, in company with other non-commissioned officers, were sitting at a table playing cards, and fired twice with fatal effect, the first named being shot dead, and the latter succumbing to his injuries, at noon, on the following day, after much suffering. O'Hara was found guilty of murder by a general court-martial, and sentenced to death. The verdict was subsequently confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the prisoner was removed to Poona to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. The crime has not escaped the attention of the ever-watchful Mr. Caine, who, not content with the newpsaper reports has been asking Mr. Fowler for "further information." The member for Bradford apparently confounded the shooting of non-commissioned officers at Ahmedabad with the shooting of a civilian by a soldier, bearing the same name at Dum-Dum. In the tragedy at the Colaba Barracks, Private William Henry Wilson was the assailant and Lance-Corporal Bamford the victim. On the night of April 1st, Wilson was one of the quarter guards stationed at the guard house of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. At about eleven o'clock, the sound of a rifle shot was heard, and two or three men of the guard, rushing forward, found Wilson standing, with a discharged rifle under his arm, over the prostrate form of Lance-Corporal Bamford. The wounded man was removed to the hospital, and died there on the following morning. Wilson made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had shot the deceased; but, on the contrary, said that was the third time he had tried to kill Bamford, and that he very much doubted if he had not again failed. The evidence at the inquest showed that the accused had a grudge against Bamford, who had made a complaint against him which led to his being lodged in prison. Wilson was found guilty of murder at the Criminal Sessions on April 17, and will, on the eighth of next month, pay the extreme penalty of the law at the county jail.

It was originally intended that the execution of O'Hara, which was carried into effect on Monday, should take place publicly before all the troops in garrison at Poona, but the order was subsequently (owing to a strong feeling against it) so far modified that O'Hara was hanged at the Yerrowda Jail in the presence of the men of his own regiment, and detachments from the various regiments stationed in Poona. This modification of the original order, it seems to us, might very well have been extended so as to exclude from the revolting spectacle all but the regimental comrades of the condemned man. It would have been repugnant to the spirit of the age to have reverted in a British dependency to a mode of execution which has been illegal in the United Kingdom for thirty-four years. It is more than doubtful whether the terror with which public executions were supposed to strike the multitude was as real as was thought, seeing how little it deterred from crime. We take it that in India the sight of the execution of a British soldier would have anything but a salutary effect upon the public, an opinion which seems to have somewhat tardily struck the military authorities, who departing from the original intention of allowing all who would to see the execution, endeavoured to avoid the congregation of a large crowd outside the prison precincts by keeping both the time and place of execution a secret. Despite these belated precautions the news got abroad, and so great was the crowd of natives assembled outside the prison walls that the 2nd Bombay Lancers had to clear them back to a distance from the jail. The calmness with which O'Hara met his death, and the solemn words he addressed to the soldiers as they stood round the gallows will suffice to fix the scene upon the tablets of their memories, to engrave it for ever on their hearts. O'Hara died deeply penitent, with earnest prayers upon his lips for the pardon of the Judge of All, and with warnings to his comrades "never to touch the cursed drink again." He affirmed that he had no grudge against any of the men at whom he fired; that he had no recollection of firing at them, and that he must have been at the time deprived of his senses by the effect of drink. He declared apparently with truth that he had no desire to live or escape the just doom which he felt he deserved.

Crimes like these demand the careful attention of the military authorities. When the special difficulties under which the military system in India is carried on are considered *it is really wonderful how well discipline has* been maintained in the past. One of the greatest obstacles is undoubtedly the growing disposition of the home authorities to send out to India lads who have only just passed the recruit stage. The habit of instinctive automatic obedience to superiors does not become a fixed principle in the mind of a recently enlisted soldier quite so rapidly as seems to be supposed. Unswerving obedience develops into a second nature in time, but it is a plant of slow growth. Therefore a British soldier should have at least a couple of years experience of military discipline at home, before he is drafted to India, where the climate is so trying, especially to those who have not yet reached maturity. In the tropics moral backbone and physical courage have not much chance of vigorous growth unless already well developed. The value of rational amusements for the men cannot be over-estimated, and no military station should be without a well-equipped building corresponding to the Connaught Institute at Colaba. Out-door sports are still more desirable, and it is satisfactory to note that General Gatacre has made a new departure by arranging for periodical out-door sports for the troops in Bombay on the lines of those which created so much interest last week. Opportunity should be taken, when it arises, to relate to the men contemporary instances of heroism and devotion to duty on the part of British soldiers. In this respect a leaf might be taken from the book of the German Emperor, who some years ago ordered that when the soldiers assembled on parade an officer should read to them the story of the brave British soldiers who stood at attention on the deck of an ill-fated trooper, whilst the boats were lowered and the women and children made their escape, leaving the soldiers to heroicly lay down their lives. In this connection it may be mentioned that Lieutenant Stewart Murray, of the Gordon Highlanders, has added to his long list of cheap handbooks on military subjects, one upon "Discipline: its Reason and Battle Value." The book, although possessing the defect of needless reiteration of the same ideas, deals with the whole question of discipline under every variety of circumstance. Amongst the many hints given to non-commissioned officers, to which they will do well to take heed, is the necessity of never passing over any slowness or slovenliness in the obeying of their orders, when officers are absent. Lieutenant Murray points out that non-commissioned officers have shown a disposition of late to allow some laxity in the carrying out of their own orders through mistaken notions of kindness. "It is," he adds "no kindness, but on the contrary an injury to the soldier, for he is thereby allowed to acquire a most harmful habit of slow instead of instantaneous obedience." Lieutenant Murray describes discipline as, "the long-continued habit by which the very muscles of the soldier instinctively obey the words of command." The practical hints the writer gives are all helpful, but as he himself would admit there is no more certain way of engrafting upon the mind of the British soldier the spirit of "instinctive obedience" than to get him to understand what is really meant by "the pride of arms," and to set before him for emulation the ideal of Sir Charles Napier: "Soldiers should be in thought and reality, identified with their country's glory—the proudest of her sons." This is the rightful heritage of the British soldier, and it is a birthright he should cherish more than life itself.

THERE is trouble in the Theosophical camp, and it will require very delicate diplomacy on the part of the chief officers to avoid a split. The subject of the difference which at present exists has reference to those mysterious Mahatmas, whom no one professes thoroughly to understand. Mr. William Q. Judge, the vice-president of the Society, is charged with the "misuse of the names and handwriting of the Mahatmas." As a matter of fact, Theosophists are not agreed as to the existence of Mahatmas, or Masters, so it is rather dangerous to charge a member, much less a vice-president, with having misused the property of what may have no existence. But when Mrs. Besant was in Allahabad, she addressed Colonel Olcott on the subject of the charges against Mr. Judge, asking the Colonel, as president of the Society, to have the minds of their members set at rest as to the truth of those accusations. Feeling that it was to the detriment of the whole Society that they should be circulated against a prominent official, without investigation Mrs. Besant, therefore, asked that charges should be formulated against Mr. Judge, and a committee appointed to investigate them. Colonel Olcott thereupon wrote to Mr. Judge suggesting that he should retire from the offices he held in the Society, and leave the Colonel to make a "merely general public explanation," or have a judicial committee convened whose proceedings should be made public. Mr. Judge declined to accept either alternative, and wired out to India this highly insubordinate message to his superior: "Charges absolutely false; you can take what proceedings you see fit." Five days later he issued a manifesto on the subject "to all members of the Theosophical Society." In this document Mr. Judge states that "on the face of this very vague charge, it is evident that there is nothing in it relating to the official vice-president," and he has replied, and will continue to reply, "as an individual." He gives his "unqualified, explicit, exhaustive denial of the said charge, asserting most unreservedly that it has absolutely no foundation." Further, he takes exception to the president's action as unconstitutional in form. And according to his citation of the articles of the Society's constitution, he is right in his interpretation.

WHAT is however far more awkward, and more likely to call for the intervention of the Mahatmas, if there be any active ones since Madame Colomb locked up Koot Hoomi in a box, the general secretaries of the Indian and European section of the Society have sent to Colonel Olcott a joint letter of disapproval of the action he has taken. In this letter they point out in detail his breaches of the constitutional procedure. According to them, the president has broken a rule in every sentence of his masterful allocution to Mr. Judge. "You place yourself," they say, "*officially* in the position of having prejudged the case, and virtually announce, before any inquiry has taken place, or even any *specific* charges have been formulated, that you believe Mr. Judge guilty." Further: "We hereby place on record our most emphatic protest against the above-cited departures from constitutional procedure; and we officially request a formal reply and declaration thereupon from yourself as president-founder of the T. S. and official guardian of its free constitution." All this must be really very disagreeable to Colonel Olcott, and, no doubt, he will accuse his disciples of ingratitude and waywardness. But Mr. Judge demands a "proper investigation" *by a body of persons who* "know enough of Occultism as well as of Theosophy to understandingly enquire into these matters." Mr. Judge is wise in his day and generation when he makes this knowledge a *sine qua non*. What is more, the apparently precipitate action of the president is likely to cause serious dissension, for the enquiry, if it does anything at all, must affirm or deny the existence of Mahatmas, their names, powers, functions, and methods. This would, it appears, be contrary to the constitution of the Society, which forbids the existence or otherwise of Mahatmas being affirmed. Whichever way the committee decided the finding would violate the law which makes it an offence to "wilfully offend the religious feelings of any fellow" of the Society, inasmuch as the belief both in the existence, and against it, is religiously held by many hundreds of the fellows of the Society, though the Society as such is perfectly agnostic and neutral so far as Mahatmas are concerned. The last of this quarrel is not likely to come for a long time; and unless the Mahatmas themselves interfere some very interesting details are likely to come forth concerning them and their methods.

THE preparations of the Bimetallic League for the forthcoming International Conference in London, our correspondent reports to be progressing rapidly and the complete programme of proceedings will shortly be issued. It has been found that one day will be insufficient, and so the deliberations of the delegates will be continued on the 3rd of May. The Conference will be held on both days at the Mansion House; the fact that the Lord Mayor has readily placed his official residence at the disposal of the bimetallists is in itself a sign of the increased interest manifested in this country in the currency question. His Lordship will entertain some of the leaders of the movement at luncheon, and there is to be a public banquet at an old and famous hostelry, the Albion, in Aldersgate Street, to which the directors of the Bank of England as well as the other City Magnates are accustomed to resort when dining together. Papers will be read at the Conference by the President of the League (Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs), Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., and others, while Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Sir David Barbour, Mr. William Lidderdale, the well-known ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and several eminent foreigners are to take part in the discussions. There is some expectation, our London correspondent hears, that the distinguished French statesman, M. Leon Say, will be able to attend. The cheerful tone now prevailing in bimetallic circles has been increased by the adoption at a meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture of an optimistic report from the special committee appointed under the presidency of Captain Loder-Symons to consider this question. The committee claim that a marked advance has taken place in public opinion on the currency problem, and express the hope that the mercantile world will soon endorse the views of scientific economists. But what has given the silver party the most satisfaction is the reply just sent to an Indian merchant by the Prime Minister to a letter inviting his attention to the urgency of the situation. Lord Rosebery informs his correspondent that "this important subject is engaging the attention of her Majesty's Government." This of course may mean much and it may mean little; the bimetallists, who as the new City Editor of the *Times* is fond of reminding us, are perhaps inclined to take a more roseate view of the position than is justifiable regards the Premier's announcement as favourable to an early acceptance of their views; at any rate, Lord Rosebery's polite note is in striking contrast to the contemptuous indifference

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE REUNION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY TO DEAL WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the City Liberal Club yesterday, appealed to the Unionists to no longer hold aloof from the Party which held the copyright of the name of Liberal and guaranteed the upholding of the Flag abroad and the unity of the Three Kingdoms.

BILL BY MR. LABOUCHERE.

Mr. Labouchere, in the Commons last night, introduced a Bill providing for the final passage by the Commons of any Bill not returned from the Lords within two months.

The Bill empowers the Commons to decide which of the Lords' amendments are acceptable.

THE SPANISH PILGRIMS IN ROME.

The last contingent of Spanish pilgrims has left Rome and no disturbances have taken place.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

The Budget Resolution respecting graduated Death Duties has been adopted a first time by the Commons after a prolonged criticism on the unfair incidence of the Land Duties.

LORD ROSEBERY'S APPEAL.

The Unionist papers in discussing Lord Rosebery's appeal at the City Liberal Club are of opinion that it will be futile.

RUMOURED RE-OPENING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

The *Times* says that some speculation has evidently begun in silver in connection with rumours that the Indian Mints are to be re-opened.

THE MAIL SHIPS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Opinions of the legal advisers to the India Office on the proposed new regulations in connection with the Mail Ships Act have been received by the Government of India, and the Bill will be proceeded with immediately.

THE HEAD OF THE HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

It has been determined that when Veterinary-Surgeon Hallen's successor is appointed to the post of the head of the Horse-Breeding Department it will be for the term of five years.

LEAVE TO FRONTIER OFFICERS.

The reason why many applications for leave from the officers on the frontiers were recently refused was because an attack on Chilas was daily expected. All officers now, however, will be allowed to proceed on leave at once, as no trouble from any other quarter is apprehended as reported.

A LIBEL CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), APRIL 25.

The Calcutta *Sunday Times* has long been rivaled in scurrility by the extra sheet of the so-called *Hyderabad News*, issued by B. Venketramen Iyengar, editor of the Bangalore *Evening Mail*, since the publication of newspapers here has been stopped. Nearly every issue contained defamatory personal attacks on people of all ranks; and a serious charge of defamation was yesterday brought against him by the late editor of the former paper here, who, in his information laid before Mr. Jardine, C.S., Residency Magistrate, complains that under the pretence of reprobating abominable practices, accused has falsely and maliciously defamed him by denouncing him in a leading article as a journalistic blackmailer of the worst type. The imputations in the alleged libel are violent and insulting. Complainant absolutely denies all the imputations, and says that a ferret has no more affinity for rats than he with blackmailers; and that by so labelling him "rats" no doubt consider they have obtained exquisite revenge on the common foe. The Magistrate granted a warrant for the accused's arrest, fixing bail at Rs. 3,000 personal security and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. The first hearing commences on Saturday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 25.

The Mail Steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	100⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 5/8
Bar Silver	29 5-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 24.

10 p.m.	82·5

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

8 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	87·2
6 p.m.	87·3

MR. FRED ATKINSON'S proposals in the currency question embody a scheme for amalgamating the three Presidency banks, and establishing a branch in London, with a view to regulating the exchange between the two countries. The scheme is not a new one, as something very similar was discussed a few years ago. There are some excellent points in the idea, but the writer says nothing about how he proposes to do away with the competition of the exchange banks. Unless a Bill was brought in for the abolition and total extinction of those institutions it is feared the idea would not work. In this connection a larger idea is talked about, and that is a grand amalgamation of the Presidency banks and the principal exchange banks; on such lines it might be possible to erect a State bank of dimensions sufficient to effectually grapple with the exchange difficulty, but here again the institution would need to be vested with monopolist powers, or the same difficulties would present themselves as in Mr. Atkinson's smaller scheme. It is a large order certainly, but one that deserves closer study than can be given at present in a single paragraph.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

IN reviewing the book in which Mr. Robert H. Elliot gives to the world the benefit of his thirty-eight years' experience as a Mysore planter, the *Times* takes advantage of the opportunity to again lift its voice, in terms of remonstrance and of warning concerning the fiscal policy that is now being forced upon India. The well-informed writer on "Indian Affairs" says:—"The case for the Indian producer may thus be summarized. In ordinary seasons the artificial enhancement of the rupee by the closing of the mints places him at a disadvantage in the competition with other silver-using countries of the East. In bad seasons it will increase the risk of famine, and diminish the people's power of resistance against scarcity. From this point of view nothing could be more cruel to India than the combined measures of closing the mints, and at the same time making an exception of cotton goods from the Indian import tariff in favour of Manchester. According to Mr. Elliot, the artificial enhancement of the rupee practically acts as an export duty on Indian staples, which very seriously protects the industries of rival countries as against the Indian producer. The inclusion of Manchester goods in the Indian tariff would not to any practical extent operate as a protection of Indian cotton manufactures, as the latter are of a different quality, and scarcely compete with the Lancashire fabrics. Yet, while Indian industries are placed at a disadvantage by a measure which practically acts as an export duty upon them, the Indian insurance fund against famine has had to be appropriated to support another measure by which Manchester goods are exempted from an import duty. From whatever point of view we examine the fiscal policy which has been forced from home upon the Indian Government, its folly and wrong-doing are apparent. It explains the bitterness and the persistence of the agitation which is now going on in India. In one important respect the political situation before the Mutiny of 1857 has reproduced itself. At that time the British Ministry, in spite of the warnings of its responsible Indian advisers, deliberately sacrificed our military strength in India to military exigencies at home. Another British Ministry is now sacrificing the financial interests of India, in spite of the warnings of its responsible Indian advisers, to electioneering exigencies at home. In the former case, our folly rendered possible the greatest military disaster which has happened during this century to the British people. In the present case, our disregard of a plain duty to India will, if persisted in, destroy the confidence of the Indian race in the justice of British rule, and entail financial disasters whose end it is impossible to foresee."

Your esteemed townsman, Mr. George Cotton, is, as might be expected, taken to task by the *Manchester Guardian* for his speech at the public meeting held in Bombay to protest against the exclusion of cotton goods from the new tariff. The ably conducted organ of Manchester interests writes on this wise:—"Mr. Cotton is the chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, and his firm are the 'managers' of a cluster of cotton mills constituting the largest cotton-spinning power in India. We must do Mr. Cotton the justice to say that about a couple of years ago he warned the Indian Government that its financial condition was becoming critical in consequence of the continued fall in exchange, and that he suggested as a remedy not the closing of the mints and the adoption of a fictitious gold standard, but the imposition of duties on imported cotton yarns and piece-goods. At the recent meeting Mr. Cotton disclaimed any desire for protection, and urged that the duties would not be protective, as similar counts and cloths to those imported are not made in India. But how long would this be true? Under the old duties, and subsequently under the bounty given by a falling exchange, Bombay very successfully competed with a portion of Lancashire production. Under new discrimination might she not compete with other portions? The duties would be paid either by the Indian consumer or the Lancashire producer. According to past experience the former has not shown any ability to pay the duties, and as things are, with a trade worked on a very much narrower margin than the proposed percentage of duty, the latter certainly cannot afford to pay them. Therefore the trade would contract and allow increased scope for the Bombay mill-owner unless Lancashire wages were reduced nearer to the pitiable level of Bombay. But Mr. Cotton further declared that an excise duty on the productions of the Bombay mills would be impracticable and unjust. Impracticable it may be but why unjust? If the consumer of imported goods is to be indirectly taxed, why not the consumer of goods of home production? If the Lancashire mill-owner is to be taxed, why not the Bombay mill-owner?" The *Manchester Guardian* continues:—"We shall require better arguments than any advanced at the Bombay meeting to convince us that a reverse policy would help either ourselves or India, whatever it might do for the Bombay mill-owners."

Meanwhile things are by no means prosperous in the home cotton trade, strikes and rumours of strikes filling the air. A mass-meeting of operatives concerned in the threatened great strike at Blackburn was held on March 30 at the Spinners' Institute. The deputation to the joint conference reported the failure of the attempted settlement, and the employers' latest offers. The meeting, which was most enthusiastic and unanimous, approved of the stand made by their representatives, and recommended to the conference of delegates from the whole district that negotiations with employers be left entirely to the executive of the Amalgamated Society. At a meeting of the cotton weavers employed by Messrs. Crabtree, Railway Street Mill, Colne, on Tuesday, it was decided to give their employers a week's notice to leave work. The operatives are demanding the prices for weaving fancy cloths which were recently fixed by the combined committees of the Burnley, Nelson, and Colne Weavers' Associations, and which are proposed to be adopted in those towns, but have not yet been submitted to the manufacturers. There was also a meeting of the weavers employed by Mr. Wiseman, of Barrowford, near Nelson, when it was decided to tender a week's notice to leave unless an advance upon the present prices paid for weaving is conceded. After a very long conference between the representatives of employers and employed at Blackburn on Wednesday, the former agreed to pay the twisters and drawers who threatened to strike 5½d. for plain drawing and 4d. for looming. The joint committee will settle the other details. This is satisfactory to the operatives, who will continue at work.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett's project for "Barring our Back-door to China," and developing British trade in the East by the construction of a railway from the Burmese seaboard to the Chinese frontier at Saumao continues to attract considerable attention, especially in Lancashire, where the merchants are ever on the alert for a new outlet for their goods. Mr. Henry Harrison, President of the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce, has very succinctly stated the case for the project in a letter to the press, in the course of which he says: "Lancashire generally feels deeply grateful to Mr. Holt Hallett for the public spirit he has displayed in his long and able campaign for the advancement of the scheme. For over 300 years the attention of British merchants and manufacturers has been fixed upon the importance of pushing their goods across the Burmese frontier into the landlocked western half of China. This we have been unable to do, except to a trifling extent, owing to the great cost of pack-carriage, which doubles the price of our piece-goods before they can be delivered at Saumao. When Captain M'Leod was sent, in 1836, by the East India Company to Kiang Hung, with instructions to open out trade communication through that State with South-Western China, he found our goods being sold in its chief town, and, in reply to a letter to the Chinese authorities at Puer, he was informed that, although British officials could not be allowed without the permission of the Emperor, to enter China except at Canton, our traders and merchants were free to enter South-Western China through Saumao, and Chinese traders were free to proceed to our Burmese seaport of Moulmein for purposes of trade. Since then we have all been eager to improve our trade route to this important point on the Chinese frontier, and from 1860 through our Chambers of Commerce we have persistently urged Government after Government to improve our means of communication and lessen the cost of carriage by the construction of a railway via Kiang Hung to Ssumao. The explorations of Mr. Holt Hallett in 1883-84 proved to the satisfaction of all who have studied the subject that this railway can be carried out at a reasonable cost through a rich country, capable of immense development, and that it would pass for the greater part of its length through a practically level country, and open up to our trade both Central Indo-China and South-Western China. The only objections the Indian Government have ever been able to make to the construction of this important and necessary work was that about half its length lay through Siamese territory, and that if we made the railway we should have to protect Siam against all would-be aggressors. These objections, as Mr. Holt Hallett has shown, in his letter on 'Barring our Back-door to China,' have been removed by Lord Rosebery's declaration that it is now well understood between the French and English Foreign Offices that the Me-kong from the buffer State southwards separates the spheres of French and British influence, and that Siam has, therefore, been taken under our wing. It will be worse than a blunder, it will be a crime to our industrial and distributing classes which make up the greater part of the population of Great Britain, if this important work, upon which their hopes for a great extension of their trade rests, is now permanently blocked by the indifference of the India and Foreign Offices to our commercial requirements. If the new Burmo-Chinese Convention does contain the concessions feared, and is ratified, we shall have to bid farewell to all hopes of ever obtaining this long-desired new market for our now languishing trade. It is now perhaps too late for Chambers of Commerce to call meetings to protest, as the convention may be ratified any day: but it is surely not too late for members of Parliament connected with our industrial and commercial centres to enter heart and soul into the matter, and to bring strenuous and united pressure to bear upon the Government, to insure that this great and impending blow to British industry and commerce shall be averted.

The other evening the Chartered Accountants Students Society of London had the pleasure of hearing a very lucid and thoughtful address from Mr. J. H. Norman on "Foreign and Colonial Exchanges—Money, what it is, and how it does its work." The chair was taken by Major-General Tyrrell. The lecturer explained cost value and exchange value, and dealt with prices under the heads of automatic gold, automatic silver, gold-cum-coinage charge, silver-cum-coinage charge, either gold or silver at the option of the payer, and inconvertible paper. He explained at length the foreign and colonial exchanges under these six heads, illustrating the sailors' and travellers' guide which had been furnished to all present. He maintained that his system was the only scientific one. It was described in the guide as follows:—"Norman's unit-of-weight system consists of attaching monetary signs for one grain and one troy grain of pure gold and pure silver to the names of the chief countries to which the monetary systems belong. Its use: Say that the gold price of silver indicates a ratio between the metals of 60 parts of silver to 1 part of gold. Then in New York the formula is 480 grains ÷ 60 × 4·30663 cents = 34·45 cent. per ounce of silver. The British formula is 444 grains ÷ 60 × 2·123863 = 15·71 pence per ounce. To find the British ratio the formula is 15·71 pence ÷ 2·123863 pence = 7·4 grains gold: 444 ÷ 7·4 = 60, the ratio. Constants attached to gold monetary systems must be divided by the gold price of silver; constants attached to silver monetary systems must be used as divisors of the silver price of gold. The result in each case will give the ratio of silver to gold established by the price." The second portion of the guide embrace the system at present pursued by the world, excepting between such countries as Australia and England, where both moneys are of the same weight.

Afflicted as you are with a silver currency, and its attendant evils, you will be interested to learn that a large quantity of gold, both in bars and quartz, has lately been brought over to England from Western Australia by Sir Malcolm Fraser, the Commissioner of the Government of the colony. A private view of this interesting exhibit was granted to leading bankers, bullionists, &c., last week at the premises of a well-known firm of jewellers in the city. In the development of Western Australia the goldfields seem destined to play an important part. Gold was discovered there by Dampier so far back as 1688, but it was not until about ten years ago that the precious metal was found in sufficient quantity to lead to the industry being started in real earnest. To-day it is known that the gold country extends over a great area from north to south. New districts are being opened up, townships are being laid out, stores, hotels, churches, and banks are providing for the varied wants of rapidly increasing populations settled, in some instances, on the desert wastes of only two or three years ago, while the transcontinental railway from Fremantle to Adelaide is regarded as having already been started by the line to the Zilgarn goldfields. Southern Cross, the "capital" of this particular district, and a place whose origin dates back only a few years, can now boast of being a regularly organized municipality, and its importance has been greatly increased by the opening up of the rich-fields at Coolgardie, 120 miles further east, where the specimens of gold sent to London by the Western Australian Government for exhibition purposes were obtained. So rapid has been the expansion of the numerous gold diggings in the colony that the total output of gold increased in value from 115,182*l.* in 1891 to 421,000*l.* last year, and is expected to reach nearly 1,000,000*l.*, in the present year.

Mr. E. C. Morgan presided at the ordinary meeting of the Calcutta Tramways Company held at the Cannon Street Hotel, on March 30, and moved the adoption of the report, recommending a dividend of 2 per cent. for the year, leaving 639*l.* He said that the negotiations which were pending with the corporation at the time of the last meeting were concluded about the middle of the year, but they were not so satisfactory as might have been wished. They had, however, been able to obtain an abatement in track rent to the extent of Rs. 15,000 per annum for five years. One drawback, however, was that a condition was coupled with the agreement that they should not pay more than a 3½ per cent. dividend. As to the reduction in fares, he thought that although there had already been an improvement from the re-arrangement of fares, it was likely in the future to produce something more. Turning to the accounts, he pointed out that the traffic receipts showed an increase of nearly 3,000*l.*, while the expenses also showed an increase of 1,537*l.* The latter, however, was attributable to loss on exchange. Mr. C. Saunderson seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The question of bimetallism is continually coming to the front at the present time, and it is a significant fact that Lord Rosebery in a recent speech admitted that the currency question was one requiring careful and speedy enquiry. Headed by Mr. Chaplin, many well-known agriculturists have long believed that salvation from the present depression in their calling would to a large extent be modified by the adoption of bimetallism. The report of the bimetallic committee of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture on Tuesday is therefore worthy of consideration. Captain Loder-Symonds presented the report which stated that the past year had been a disastrous one in the history of monetary legislation. It was needless to add that it had been equally unfortunate in regard to agriculture and trade generally. The suspension of free silver coinage in India and that of purchase of silver for monetary purposes by the United States Government had had the effect of depressing silver till it bore now hardly more than a third of the gold price it possessed under the influence of bimetallism before 1873. The committee believed that the further artificial strain thus produced would increase, and continue to depress prices for an indefinite period, and would, in short, expose agriculture and trade to the pernicious influences depicted by Mr. A. J. Balfour when he said, "The steady appreciation of the standard of value is probably the most deadening and benumbing influence which can touch the springs of enterprise in a nation." In conclusion, the committee recommended that the council should press upon the Royal Commission on Agriculture the duty of giving special attention to the bearing of that question upon the interests of agriculture. He moved the adoption of the report. Earl Fortescue, in seconding the motion, expressed the opinion that the statement by Sir William Harcourt that the fall in price was not due to restricted currency was the greatest delusion in the world, and was contrary to the views of a large number of practical men. The report was adopted.

KHANDALA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALA, APRIL 24.

NEWS from this delightful and conveniently situated health resort will doubtless be acceptable to those of your readers who have not yet decided where they will spend the hot weather or while away the hours of their well-earned summer holidays. Situated, as it is, on the extreme edge of the Ghauts, it commands splendid panoramic views and catches all the freshness of the breezes from the Indian Ocean. The lovely scenery offers all advantages to the artist or the amateur photographer, whilst for those who like long walking or riding expeditions there are the well-known caves and many other places to explore. The Khandala Hotel which is situated about 200 feet higher than the village, is certainly above the average of most Indian hotels, and the manager does all in his power to make his tenants comfortable. During the greater part of the week Society consists chiefly of ladies, but from Saturday to Monday there is an influx of the nobler sex, who come to rest their hard worked faculties and catch a glimpse of their wives and families. Notwithstanding the preponderance of the petticoat element we can congratulate ourselves on being better off (?) than they are at Matheran, where we hear there is only one happy man. Here we have sufficient for a game of tennis or of golf, and our genial medical officer at Lanowli has started delightful "at home" parties twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, to which everyone is cordially invited, and which, it need hardly be said, are much appreciated. When the weather grows somewhat cooler picnics will no doubt be the order of the day; at present we confine ourselves to a tea-fight in the Lanowli woods or afternoon teas at various houses. The well-wooded hill sides in the vicinity and beyond, offer magnificent cover to game of various sorts, including some few animals hitherto unknown to local naturalists. A party of gentlemen recently visited this place, but were unfortunate in not getting the big game they expected; but this no doubt was partly owing to the mysterious disappearance of the shikaree after having received "buckaheesh" for the "khubber" he had given. When all other sources of amusement fail there still remains the excitement of a visit to the railway station, where one is pretty sure to meet some friends flying from the heat of Bombay or returning disappointed and dejected after a visit to Mahableshwar. We are assured that the superior attractions of that inaccessible place may be summed up in the single word "strawberries." (*N.B.*—These, by the way, travel uncommonly well from Mahableshwar to Khandala by parcel post.) The season only just having set in, and the quantity (though not the quality) of Society being limited, compels me to make these notes brief, but I hope to write more on a future occasion.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. E. B. Carroll, S. Rebsch, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E. the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerial U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondass Narotumdass, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

MESSRS. GARLICK & CO.'S INCINERATORS.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 17,500 from surplus cash balance, on account of the advance made to Messrs. Garlick & Co. in connection with the incinerator for burning refuse.

THE TANK BUNDER GROUND.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in accordance with the notice of motion given by him, moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee whether the ground at Tank Bunder, lying on the sea-shore on the east side of the Bunder, is still Municipal property and used as a burning and burial ground for the Hindu community generally. If so, what is the area of such ground, and whether the boundary lines of the plot are marked off and fixed, and whether the Port Trustees have any sort of claim over such ground?"

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the ground was still the Municipal property, but he could not then say what was the area of the ground. The boundaries were properly marked off by stones; and he promised to submit a written report at an early date.

HOW TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT REFUNDS ON TOWN DUTY.

Further consideration was given to the report of the sub-committee on the question of providing additional establishment to prevent frauds in obtaining refunds on the town duty.

The report was adopted and forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction should be given to the employment of auditors and audit clerks as mentioned in the report.

THE MATOONGA ROAD.

The Committee considered letter, dated 17th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting that the Committee would authorise him, under Section 91 (1) of the Municipal Act, to acquire six plots of ground. The ground was required for the Matoonga Road and its frontages.

The Committee, as applied for by the Commissioner, approved of the application being made to Government for the taking up, under the Land Acquisition Act, of six plots of ground, situate west of Sion Road, required for the site of the new road from Matoonga to Dadar and Frontage for the same.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Littlewood and Pallonji, the lowest of twelve tenders received, for the work of covering storage basin at the Bhandarwada Reservoir and constructing filters over it at rates aggregating Rs. 1,07,309-6-0, plus 10 per cent. contingencies, Rs. 10,730-10-0—total Rs. 1,18,040.

The Committee adjourned after transacting other business.

REVIEW.

"MANUAL OF OBSTETRIC NURSING," by Marian Humprey (Sampson Low, London). Our attention has been drawn to a recent publication of Sampson Low and Company, which seems to deserve something more than passing notice by reason of the immense importance of its subject and of the very clear practical manner in which that subject is explained and set forth. To residents in India, and specially to those with family responsibilities, the proper care and treatment of mother and infant in the first beginning of life must ever be a matter of supreme importance, especially when they have had cause to realize the numerous, and often life-long, sufferings which neglect or ignorance of seemingly trifling details may entail. The "Manual of Obstetric Nursing," by Miss Humphrey, supplies the distinct and long-felt need of a book from the hands of an able experienced woman, which can serve as guide and reference to other women in the performance of duties, which must always fall to their share. Here we have no invasion of the domain of surgeon or physician; the worthy object of the manual is that it shall enlighten the inexperienced and assist the memory of the professional nurse in every detail pertaining to the proper care of both mother and child. In her clear brief preface the authoress explains:—"Although we have many valuable hand-books on the subject, they do not altogether meet our requirements. To be of any real practical use to teachers, pupils, and nurses alike, a manual should explain everything and assume nothing. Now, this is just where our text-books are apt to fail us—they assume too much and explain too little. Hitherto they have been written by men, and, as a woman I confess some of their sparse explanations require a good deal of explaining . . . notably in the infantile portion of our duty." This practical spirit pervades the whole work. No detail is too unimportant for our authoress to pass it by, a series of chapters being devoted to each of the two main parts—(1) Maternal and (2) Infantile—into which the book is divided. The importance of such a work to women resident in India is self-evident, and the special importance of its subject-matter, for those stationed far from doctor and trained nurse in remote parts where they may be suddenly called upon to minister to the needs of some other woman, can scarcely be over-estimated. It is interesting to note that Miss Humphrey's book is dedicated to that wise and philanthropic Princess H. R. H. the Duchess of Teck, the mother of our future Queen; Princess Christian has also greatly interested herself in the work, and personally acknowledged her glad acceptance of a copy, and her cordial sympathy with the authoress and her aims.

DR. BHANDARKAR AND MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The position and influence of the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade render it necessary that against my usual practice I should notice his criticism on my Convocation address. Mr. Ranade discovers an undertone of pessimism in what I said. In private conversation also he has again and again denounced me as a pessimist. But I am unable to find the reason. What I have been doing during the last seven or eight years is to call attention to the defects and shortcomings of my country-men and the erroneous notions prevailing among them, imploring them to endeavour to get over them as a necessary preliminary to all progress and tell them that without the acquisition of certain virtues and without a reform of our social institutions, real political advance is impossible. Beyond this I can find no justification for Mr. Ranade's use of that epithet in my case. But there is no reason why I should complain. On the contrary, I should feel myself highly honoured by Mr. Ranade's speaking of me as a pessimist. For in the course of a lecture delivered by him in connection with the anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, about a fortnight ago, Mr. Ranade told his audience that Carlyle and Ruskin were pessimists. A pessimist then is one who hates cant and convention and preaches sincerity, fidelity to truth, and action as opposed to talk, for that is what Carlyle and Ruskin do. But Mr. Justice Ranade warned his hearers against Carlyle and Ruskin as unsuited to our *work constitution*, howsoever suited they might be to the sturdier races that inhabit the British isles. This I am unable to understand. Such a scientist as Tyndall acknowledges with gratitude the healthy moral influence exercised over him by Carlyle saying it was his teaching that roused him to action. Principal Selby observed in the course of a lecture that he delivered to his pupils the other day, that Carlyle, Ruskin, and Wordsworth were his favourite authors, meaning thereby to recommend them to their attention.

Perhaps, Mr. Justice Ranade does not like my plain-speaking, for he is reported to have said at the lecture alluded to above, that "a wise doctor never revealed to his patient the danger of the illness he suffered from; though some thought that truth was truth and must always be told." This constitutes the radical difference between us. But what surprises me greatly is, that Mr. Ranade should not see that his doctrine is based on the most hopeless pessimism. For the comparison implies that India is suffering from a dangerous disease that must terminate fatally. But if she is suffering from a disease which is curable, but may become dangerous if she does not carefully attend to the directions of the doctor, can the doctor be called wise who will not warn her and impress upon her the paramount necessity of carefully observing his directions, if she wishes to live, but will go on telling her that she is in sound health, equal to any kind of exertion and may conduct herself as she wishes. If I believed that India was suffering from a disease of the former kind, I would pass my days in the saddest silence. But I believe she is suffering from a discase of the latter kind; and hence my efforts to warn her and to point out the remedies. This is what I have done in my Convocation address; and the directions there given might be shortly summed up in the words: "Follow Carlyle and Ruskin, and you will be saved."

I will now proceed to the main points discussed by Mr. Ranade. He says I did not attribute the disproportionately large mortality among the Hindus to "the strain of studies in the University curriculum." This is not correct. I did attribute. Again, he says, I was "of opinion that they (the evil results) were not due to any overstrain of studies and examinations." I was not and did not say I was. On the contrary, I endeavoured to make out that the education we received did impose a heavy strain upon us, from which our fathers and grandfathers were free. And I said that the strain in the ordinary walks of life was also heavy in consequence of our having come in contact with a more energetic race. I admitted the strain but unlike Mr. Ranade and others, I did not propose the reduction of the standards, as that would mean the giving of degrees to men with only a semblance of education; but finding from a comparison of the mortality among the different classes of graduates that the Parsees stood the strain very well, I advised the Hindu to live like the Parsees, and affirmed that a thorough change in their social ideas and customs would alone enable the Hindus to bear the strain. And I do not know how men who advocate a reduction in the standards can with consistency ask Government to hold the Civil Service Examination in India. The course of study for that examination is certainly more difficult than that for the B.A. degree, and is as hard as if not harder than that for the M.A. Examination. Our best B.A.s have, when they happen to go to England, to place themselves for one or two years under a professional crammer and even then get a low place in the pass list. Our only way therefore is to fit ourselves for the strain which higher education imposes, and not ask that the strain be reduced. If Mr. Ranade thinks that the real evil lies in the University curriculum, he ought to have faced that vital question, and given us his solution of it instead of contenting himself with a general allusion to the Pass Degree of the English Universities. He has not made any specific proposals as to how the Standard should be reduced. The only definite thing that he and persons who think with him have got to say is, that candidates who fail in certain subjects should be examined in the following year in those subjects only. But if we examine our death-list we shall, I think, find that a great many on that list were not plucked at all at any examination; so that supposing the change were not objectionable in other respects, it would by no means operate as a far-reaching remedy.

Since the lowest percentage of deaths among the Parsee graduates is the point on which my argument for social change hinges Mr. Justice Ranade's great effort is directed towards making out that the Parsees have no advantage over the Hindus in this respect, and these do not die in larger numbers. But since Mr. Ranade has also been an advocate of social reform, he endeavours to clear himself from a possible misunderstanding as regards his attitude towards that question, and asserts that if he is going to prove that the Parsees have no superiority over the Hindus, it is only because "no useful purpose is served by imperfect generalizations." He also thinks it unfortunate that I should have confined my inquiries to the first eighteen years of the existence of the University. But let us look into the question more closely in order to find out whether Mr. Ranade's generalizations or mine have a sounder basis, and whether the principle of confining one's inquiry to a certain number of years is not the only true principle in the case. Mr. Ranade himself says that some only of our graduates died immediately after taking their degree, but the majority lived till they were about thirty-five that being their average age at the time of death. They thus lived for about ten years after they took their degree. In so taking the matter, Mr. Ranade supposes them to have left the University at the age of twenty-five. But B. A.s leave when they are about twenty or twenty-one; though M.A.s stay till they are about twenty-five. We will take twelve or thirteen as the number of years for which they lived after taking their degree. This means that the University poison, to adopt a medical phrase, takes about twelve years to operate after it has been introduced into the system. If so, in order to estimate the percentage of deaths caused by it, we should take into consideration only the number of graduates on whom it has been operating for more than twelve years, and leave out the rest. For in the case of these latter the poison has not had its assigned time in which to operate. Mr. Ranade's procedure, therefore, of taking all graduates up to the last year must lead to fallacious results. I have excluded graduates of the last thirteen years, and therefore mine must be the correct principle. Of course since all these calculations are more or less rough, I might have excluded those of the last twelve, eleven, or even ten years, instead of those of thirteen years; but the result would not have been materially different. Then again the other principle introduced by Mr. Ranade is equally based on a radical error. He states that the general health statistics give the rate of mortality to be thirty per thousand between the age limits of twenty and forty, and since the University rate exceeds this, it is unquestionable that the University kills men. Now, the University rate cannot at all be compared with the general outside rate. For this latter is arrived at by taking a certain number of men at the age of twenty, observing them till they (the same men) become forty years old, and finding how many of them have died during the time. But in arriving at the University rate, Mr. Ranade has not observed the same men from the age limit of twenty to that of forty; some of his men are forty years of age, others thirty-nine, thirty-eight, &c., down to twenty. To be able to compare the two rates Mr. Ranade ought to have taken the graduates of a certain year and observed them till they became forty years old, and not taken different graduates of different ages. In the case of the general outside rate you have the same men at different ages, while in the case of the University rate you have different men at different ages. Thus then, though, of course, we believe, that the strain of University studies does injure men's health, the matter has not at all been proved by Mr. Justice Ranade.

But though the statistical results arrived at by Mr. Ranade are vitiated by the radical error shown above, they point in the same direction as mine. The death-rate among Parsee B. A.s is three per cent., among Gujeratis five, and Mahrattas 9·2, while the rate among graduates generally is four, five, and ten, respectively. Mr. Ranade shirks from the obvious inference that arises. He dwells for some time on the apparent advantages which the Gujeratis enjoy as regards some of the courses in some of the Faculties, and which are principally due to their smaller numbers where, as I have observed, the operation of a law does not become manifest; quietly neglecting the fact that they are two-thirds worse than the Parsees in the B.A. list (the percentages being five and three), while in my more limited B. A. list, they are a little more than once worse, asserts that the general rates, 4, 5, and 10 are reproduced in the B. A. rates, though these are 3, 5, and 9·2—*i.e.*, that there is no difference between the three of the Parsees here and four there; and observes in explanation of the more favourable rate in the case of the Parsees: "The general rate for the Parsees is lowered by the very large number of Parsee graduates." What Mr. Justice Ranade means by this it is difficult to understand. Is it an arithmetical law that he wishes here to enunciate, *viz.*, the larger the divisor, the smaller the quotient that we get? If so what can be the use of such a statement here? He should give a social, economic, sanitary, or educational reason for it; but instead of that he gives an arithmetical reason. All this shows that the spirit in which Mr. Ranade approaches the question is anything but scientific; similarly, he says with reference to the Mahratta graduates, that "if these specially unfortunate deaths (60 out of 102) are included, the mortality rate among the Mahrathas would be as favourable as the Gujerati graduates show," that is to say, if these sixty Mahrattas had not died, the death-rate amongMahratha graduates would have been the same as among the Gujeratis, and if the divisor in the case of the Parsees had not been large, the Gujeratis would have been equally well off with the Parsees. This simply shows Mr. Ranade's desire to arrive at the conclusion that the Parsees were not better off than the Mahrattas and the Gujeratis, and thus to show the groundlessness of my reasoning about the necessity of social reform, but it also shows that he has failed in the attempt, the facts being inexorable. And this is the case, notwithstanding that he included all the younger graduates upon whom the strain had not yet produced its effects.

The rest of Mr. Justice Ranade's address is similarly made up. He misunderstands me, makes me say what I did not mean to say, and then refutes me. For instance while speaking on the question of the University becoming a body of men devoted to learning and carrying on original investigations and researches, I said that the European professors had not contributed to the formation of such a body, nor the native graduates who, if they continued to take interest in certain subjects, did it in a languid manner. Against this Mr. Ranade brings 10 per cent. of graduates, *most* of whom have confined their literary efforts to the translation of a play or two from Shakespeare or another small English work, or a Sanskrit work, and to the publication of stray articles or essays in a magazine or newspaper. Can all this be by any stretch of sense called carrying on original investigations and researches? Is the interest taken not languid even on Mr. Ranade's showing? I have even excused this want of devotion to learning by saying that the avocation which graduates must follow leaves them little time for literary pursuits, and proposed the institution of Fellowships. From Mr. Ranade's way of meeting the point, it would appear that Fellowships are unnecessary, since ten per cent. of our graduates have already devoted themselves to learning and original research and made our University a body of learned men. Similarly, with reference to my remarks on the poverty of students Mr. Justice Ranade says *I have evaded the difficulty. He, however, does* not appear to have met it or suggested any remedies. He has only dwelt longer on the subject, and said some fine things about it. But I proceed to tell the parents that they should care more for the education of their sons than for their marriage and spend what they have got, or what they borrow, on the former rather than on the latter. And no one will deny that the average Hindu parent attaches far greater importance to the marriage of his son than to his education and makes greater sacrifices for it than for the other.

In the paragraph in which Mr. Justice Ranade brings together the lessons to be derived from his discourse, he puts down enforced bachelorship up to the completion of studies as the highest remedy, and uses language a great deal similar to that which I have used. This is very surprizing after the long and elaborate effort made to prove that University strain and poverty alone kill our graduates in the course of which not the remotest allusion is made to bad social arrangement as even a partial source of the evil, or better social arrangements as calculated to avert it. There are a good many other points worthy of notice, such as the University extension question, and the proposal about a sort of an academy, both of which I consider thoroughly impracticable; but the letter has already grown long and I must stop.—Yours, &c.,

Lonauli, April 24. R. G. BHANDARKAR.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the present system followed by the

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOLLOWING upon the successful experiment of telephoning from Calcutta to Nagpur, an attempt was made the other day to communicate directly with Bombay, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. The results in this case, however, were not so satisfactory, although it is probable that with certain improvements and under favourable conditions, the object will yet be achieved. The famous telephone between Chicago and New York, in connection with the Exhibition, covered a distance of about a thousand miles.

FOR some years past there has been a decline in the out-turn of breweries in India. The industry appears to have recovered its position to some extent in the year 1892, although the total quantity of beer manufactured was nearly half a million gallons less than that of the record year 1888. Of the 4,830,000 gallons brewed in 1892 considerably over half was purchased by the Commissariat. There were, it appears practically no imports of beer on account of Government during the year in question. All the beer supplied by Government to the troops in Northern India is Indian beer, but during the last four years the purchases of beer by Government have largely declined. This falling-off is partly due to the dislike of the British soldier to consume the beer supplied to him by the State, and partly because he has been able to obtain imported beer more cheaply. The triumph of Indian-brewed beer is, of course, only a matter of time, but when the prejudices of the British soldier are concerned it is impossible to prophesy how long the displacement of the imported article may be deferred.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 14th April was 366, against 355 and 308 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 158. There were 52 deaths from cholera, against 83 and 52 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquenium by 26. There were 26 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 12 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 156 and 21 respectively, against 120 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 41·1 per mille per annum, against 27·2 the mean of the last five years.

A CORRESPONDENT advances a strong plea for the founding of a Pasteur Institute at Darjiling. As he says, it would be desirable to have a branch institute in every province in India, but there would be many advantages in selecting Darjiling as the head-quarters for Eastern India, or indeed for all India. The movement, by the way, does not seem to have spread to Burma yet, although the insolated position of the province constitutes a special reason for the founding of a branch at Rangoon. Failing that, it may be expected that Burma will shortly contribute her share to the general fund.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned by the Governmeat of India:—Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, C.B., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be a Colonel on the Staff, vice Colonel Prinsep, who has vacated; Colonel (Brigadier-General) H. M. Evans to be a Colonel on the Staff, vice Colonel A. J. C. Birch, resigned, but to continue to officiate in command of a 2nd-Class District; Colonel G. T. Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as a Colonel on the Staff during the period Brigadier-General Evans officiates in command of a 2nd-Class District: Colonel F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as a Colonel on the Staff, vice Colonel Biscoe on leave.

GOVERNMENT is blamed for spending half-a-lakh of rupees in laying a line of telegraph from the Gohna landship to Hurdwar. It is ignorantly suggested that the expenditure of this sum in providing an escapement for the waters behind the dam might have averted all risk of the destructive flood which it is feared may eventually take place. The authorities are pictured as sitting helplessly by the bank and awaiting the flood with the resignation of feeble despair. It happens, however, says the "Pioneer," that the best engineering opinions obtainable in India have been taken, and although some experts think that the waters may gradually escape without laying waste the valley below the dam, all are agreed that the landslip is of such stupendous dimensions that no escapement channel of any real utility could possibly be constructed in the time available.

NEWS from Simla has it that Mr. R. Dixon, the Registrar of the Foreign Department, now on leave, contemplates retiring from the service on attaining the age of 55 years in July next. This is one of the prize appointments in the Uncovenanted clerical service, the salary attached to it being, we believe, Rs. 850 per mensem.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, week in the ending 14th April, were Rs. 10,69,410. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,14,199. Increase Rs. 55,211. Miles open, week ended 14th April, 1894, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open, week ended 14th April, 1894, Rs. 664. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 630. Increase, Rs. 34. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 14th April, 1894, Rs. 1,67,30,963. From 1st January, 1893, to 14th April, 1893, Rs. 1,52,55,824. Increase, Rs. 14,75,139.

FROM several quarters, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, we have received confirmation of our anticipation that the whole of Beluchistan will be handed over to Bombay to be garrisoned by Bombay troops, when the re-organization of the Army takes place in October next. Although this change will be welcomed by those Punjab corps who would otherwise enjoy (?) such delectable stations as Loralai, the measure is a retrograde step, which will indefinitely postpone the efficient organization of our frontier military resources.

IT may not be generally known, says the *Westminster Gazette*, that the man who saved India was Merivale, the late Dean of Ely. It happened thus: Merivale distinguished himself at Haileybury, and might have entered the East India Company's service in India. But ultimately he decided to stay in England, instead of accepting a writership in Bengal. It was in this way that, as he humorously assured one of his nephews, he "saved India." His change of plan caused a vacancy, "and they sent Lawrence out to India instead!"

THE last meteorological report contains a summary of information furnished by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahr Division, Simla, regarding the snow-fall in the Upper Sutlej Valley during the past winter. An unusual number of storms occurred between December 1st and the beginning of March, the average fall of snow being about two feet. It is added that the accumulation of snow on the higher passes at the end of March was very large. The snow-fall at high elevations is considered to have been greater than the very heavy fall of last winter; but at elevations below 7,000 feet the fall was lighter, and did not descend so low. It is the snow-fall on the higher ranges which is supposed to have some effect in retarding the monsoon current: we have yet to see whether the accumulation of snow on the higher passes was general all along the Himalayas.

MORE interest than is usually aroused by so technical a subject is being taken in Madras in the new Settlement of the Malabar District. It seems that the Settlement Officer disagrees with the Local Government, and the Government of India has now stepped in with proposals which appear to differ in some not unimportant respects from both. The sum at stake is very considerable. The present land revenue of the district amounts to nineteen lakhs of rupees; but if the Government of India's proposals are finally adopted, the annual receipts will amount to thirty-five or forty lakhs—an increment considerably larger than that which has caused all the hubbub in Assam. There is, of course, a certain amount of dissatisfaction, real or pretended: but there would seem to be no doubt that Malabar has hitherto been absurdly under-assessed, and indeed there is is no reason for presuming that a Government which showed itself so tender-hearted in the case of Assam will prove extortionate in Malabar.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, in his remarks upon the Famine Grant during the Budget debate, observed that Orissa was the only considerable area in India liable to famine and unprotected against it. The extension of the East Coast Railway northwards from Cuttack to Calcutta will give Orissa the needed protection, but a contemporary reminds us that it should be noted that this extension has not yet even been sanctioned by the Government of India. The detailed surveys with estimate of cost have been made, and a few weeks ago we described the alignment and showed what would have to be done in the way of tunnelling the Hooghly at Budge-Budge, or making a steam-ferry at Diamond Harbour. Now as the Government cannot at present allot the full amount, 100 lakhs annually, which was laid down as necessary for the East Coast line between Bezwada and Cuttack, it is plain that no funds will be available, for some time to come, for the Orissa extension. But private capitalists are, we understand, quite ready to come forward and undertake the construction of this most important railway, together with the cross-country line from Midnapur to Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur system. Further, they are also ready to build the section from Bezwada to Madras, thus giving through communication between Calcutta and the capital of the Southern Presidency. Our information from home shows that the promoters who are anxious to form a syndicate with this object, could easily raise the capital required, in spite of the unfavourable aspect of the exchange question. At the most Government would have to pay interest on the capital outlay while the line was under construction, and this would amount only to a few lakhs per year. These could be found in some way, even if they had to be deducted from the sum annually assigned to the Bezwada-Cuttack line. It would be better that work should be begun at once in Orissa than that three or four years should pass without that province being opened out. We are not acquainted with the details of the proposals which, it is said, have been informally made to the India Office, but, generally, they are said to be fair and reasonable.

THE Boundary Commission arrived at Hussain Ziarat on Friday. It halted one day, and then proceeds to Gustoi for the purpose of survey work. Information has been received that Sirdar Gul Mahomed arrived at Wazikhwah, seven marches from Domandi, on his way to meet the Mission as the Afghan Boundary Commissioner, when he was summoned back to Kabul, together with the head men, for consultation with the Amir. He is said to be hurrying back as quickly as possible, and is expected to join us within a week or ten days. Gustoi is on the route by which Sirdar Gul Mahomed will come from Wazikhwah, and on his arrival the Commission camp will, if necessary, return to Domandi.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro, acting Director of Public Instruction, made some very sensible remarks in his speech at the prize distribution of the Madras Athletic Association on Saturday. It was also reassuring to hear him say:—"Having been away from this Presidency for five years I am able to compare the present condition of the schools to what it was five years ago. I am glad to say I notice a great change for the better. There are, it seems to me, fewer narrow chests and round shoulders; the boys strike me as being healthier and more manly in bearing than they used to be, and this is to be attributed to a great extent to the Field Games' Association."

THE portion of our Burmese Shan State of Kiang Hung which skirts the south-west corner of the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from Saumao by a stream. It is the only part of our Burmese dominions directly neighbouring China proper. To the west of the Me-kong our possessions are separated from China by a great fringe of exceedingly difficult mountainous country, stretching in a north-west direction from the bank of the Mekong to the source of the Irrawaddy, occupied by wild tribes and by Shan States feudatory to China, but not directly under her rule. On the other hand, the whole of the northern border of French Indo-China skirts the southern provinces of China, having a mutual frontier with the Chinese provinces of Kuang-si and Yunnan.

ONE good result seems likely to be attained from the disastrous consequences which have ensued from the Liberator crash, and the collapse of so many limited companies which enjoyed a reputation for soundness and success in their days. Lord Oxenbridge has, for his nominal connection with the Liberator, been obliged to resign a lucrative appointment in the Government, and now a number of gentlemen of high position will be called upon to explain their share in the management, and their responsibility, if any, for the disasters of the new Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company. Among these are one Cabinet Minister, Mr. Mundella, and two who held high office outside the Cabinet in the late Government, *viz.*, Sir James Fergusson, late Post-master-General, and Sir John Gorst, late Secretary to the Treasury. Sir George Russell, M. P., Mr. Edward W. Stafford and Mr. H. J. Bristow are among the others. These were all directors of the Company. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams had ordered a public examination under section 8 of the Winding up Act, 1890, but to this order objection was taken, that it raised a presumption of fraud. The Court of Appeal has accordingly substituted an order for their public examination—they being consenting parties—under section 115 of the Act, and this order carries with it no unpleasant implication. Whatever be the result so far as these distinguished men are concerned, the examination is likely to make men who have a position at stake more chary of lending their names to commercial undertakings which may prove to be of a doubtful character. It will be an excellent thing to make "gulnea pigging" a dangerous occupation for M. P.'s.

ENGINEER OFFICERS are being held in readiness to move to Saugor in case it is decided to begin the Saugor-Katni railway as a famine relief work. The Secretary of State's sanction will be necessary before the line can be begun.

IT is understood that in the matter of appointing a Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department paramount attention will be given to thorough knowledge of the Persian language on the part of the officer to be selected; this with special reference to the importance of carrying on correspondence with the Amir of Kabul.

THE season report for last week states, as regards the failure of the crops in the North-Western part of the Central Provinces, that some pressure is apprehended now in Saugor. Fortunately the district has been partly opened out by railway and food-supplies can be poured into it. Already the imports of grain have doubled. In Damoh, which lies east of Saugor, wheat is only a one-anna and linseed a five-anna crop. Here again imports of wheat have begun. In Jubbulpore District the wheat crop varies from a two to eight anna crop, while linseed is an utter failure. The people are not likely to suffer from famine in the affected area, but work may have to be found in order that they may be enabled to purchase food.

ON the night of the 2nd of April the people on the Boroocherra tea estate in Cachar were kept awake by peculiar sounds emanating from a piece of jungle between two tea teelahs, not far from the lines. It was thought that the noise was produced by a tiger, and early next morning the Babu in charge sent out four armed men on the warpath. They quickly discovered an animal like a large pig, and were about to fire at it when one of them shouted "Hathi ka butcha!" On the approach of the men, the hathi darted off and made very good running. At last, however, it floundered into a bog, where, after some difficulty, it was finally secured. During the first half of the day the little straggler refused all food, but finally it accepted some milk. According to our informant it is now quite tame, and follows one about like a dog. It has a decided objection to being left alone, and at night a native boy has to sleep with it in the hut erected for it in the bungalow compound. Its appetite leaves nothing to be desired, ten seers of milk being its daily allowance. It is about three months old, and how it found its way to Baroocherra is a puzzle, as elephants have never been seen in the neighbourhood. Possibly, in a stampede of the herd, it was left behind and wandered down the Boroocherra nullah, near the mouth of which he was found.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will be so good as to find room for the following few lines in your paper of to-morrow:—In the regimental orders of to-day it is stated that the annual prize-distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock. It is further stated that officers who intend to be present are requested to wear mess dress (red or white), and that non-commissioned officers and volunteers are requested to wear uniform. May I ask why the non-commissioned officers and volunteers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles alone are debarred from wearing mess dress; all the other volunteer corps in Bombay allow their sergeants and men to wear mess dress on festive occasions, and I think whoever framed the regimental order above-quoted has gone out of his way to set up unnecessary discontent in the Rifle Regiment. Most of our sergeants have got their messkits (both red and white), and I think it a shame to debar them from attending in mess dress, when they have gone to the expense of providing themselves with the correct articles of dress. During the last two or three years it has been very noticeable that the feelings and the comforts of the men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles have been unnecessarily hurt and neglected and on the occasion of the last sham fight there was a very unseemly squabble over the catering arrangements when half the regiment refused to eat the food. This again was entirely due to a want of forethought and a desire to look to the comforts of the men, and it went a great way to make the regiment unpopular. This order now about mess dress will set up further friction. I for one have determined to appeal to you on each future occasion to set things right and I hope other non-commissioned officers who have the welfare of the volunteer movement at heart will do the same.—Yours, &c.,

COLOUR-SERGEANT.

Bombay, 25th April.

INSTALLATION OF H. H. MIR FAIZ MAHOMED KHAN.

ON the evening of the 18th instant, which was the seventh day after the death of His Highness the late Mir Ali Murad, his son and successor. Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan, was according to ancient usage, formally installed by the Political Agent, Mr. Giles, at his capital, Khairpur, in the presence of a large gathering of his relations and subjects. His Highness and the Political Agent drove to the Darbar, where a guard of honour of the 2nd Beluchis was posted. On taking his seat the Political Agent addressed His Highness and the assembly as follows:—

"Your Highness, Prince of the House of Talpur, Mirs and subjects of the Khairpur State,—It will ever be a subject of pride to me that it should have fallen to my lot as Political Agent of your State, to deliver to your Highness the Kharita which conveys to you from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay the formal recognition by the British Government of your succession to the Khairpur throne and authorises me to instal you on the masnad. In doing so it seems to me that it will form a suitable feature in your installation ceremony if I refer for one moment to the continous acts of loyalty which your late father rendered to the British Government, and which seem to surround your reign at its very commencement with such favourable and hopeful auguries. From the earliest period at which the fortunes of the late Amir Sir Ali Murad Khan become connected with the British Government he loyally assisted us, and when in 1845 the raiding of the Beluch freebooters on our frontier rendered it necessary to subdue them he himself led an army into Beluchistan and materially assisted the British both by arms and diplomacy. Sir Charles Napier having himself left it on record that to his assistance was the taking of the famous hill fort of Trakhi partly due. Again, in 1857 when, even in the province of Sind some signs of rebellion took place and in Upper Sind some servants of Government became untrue to their salt, His Highness sent from England a command to his eldest son to aid the British, in consequence of which the late Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, the brother of your present Ruler, came to Shekarpur with a troop of horse and garrisoned the treasury and the jail. For this conspicuous service it was the wish of the British Government to confer upon High Highness some substantial reward, but he declined to receive any. Many years later however, his salute was raised to the exceptional number of 19 guns, and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress conferred on him the highest class of the Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed succeeds therefore to a ruler who has been loyal to the British Government in more than words, and I am confident that he will follow his father's good examples. But times are changed. No longer is North Western India harrassed with constant warfare Beluchistan no longer pours forth its wild inhabitants to raid on the plains of Sind, but sends them when she does send them, armed with the spade and the plough instead of the sword and the mashlock. The days of material aid with arms and men is passed and the best assistance which the Ruler of the Khairpur State can now render to the Queen is to give to his own chiefs and people the inestimable blessings of a good Government *i.e.*, a Government which enforces justice suppresses crime, extends cultivation, fosters trade, and educates its people. In such matters the advanced age of the late Amir prevented his taking the interest and action which must be expected from a younger man, and your Highness is sincerely to be congratulated on the fact that it has fallen to your lot to commence a new era; to turn the soldier into the policeman; to suppress the dacoit and the cattle thief to limit the jungle and shikargah; to increase and improve the channels of irrigation and in consequence the area of cultivation; and lastly to educate and raise, through the instrumentality of your own learned men and Mullahs, as they themselves gain useful knowledge, the character of your people. Your Highness has taken a first and an extremely wise step towards the above ends in appointing as your wazir an officer so experienced and bearing so high a character as Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., and you cannot do better than follow the advise of one who will surely serve you faithfully and have no aim beyond the true interest of your State, your people, and yourself. In conclusion I would beg you to act generously towards your own relations, and I would equally beg them to serve you loyally and assist you in such measures of administration as you can entrust to them. I would also beg you to remember that in the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Agent you will always have true faiends, ever ready to give advice when solicited, but most unwilling to interfere. You have undoubtedly difficulties before you, but you succeed too identically the same position and power as your father, and if you use that position and that power wisely, your difficulties will melt away. You are not called upon to carry out radical reforms hurriedly, still less to introduce into your State all our British laws and rules, but the British government confidently expect you to use your power for your people's good and to take such measures as will lead to the exercise of true justice, the suppression of crime, and the moral and material advance of those whom God has appointed you to protect and rule over. The Political Agent concluded his speech with an apt Persian quotation illustrating interdependence of a ruler and his subjects. At the conclusion of the speech the Political Agent presented to His Highness a Kharua received from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and placed in his turban the Royal Aigrette The Political Agent then congratulated His Highness and the entire assembly shouted *Mubarak*. The band then played, and a salute was fired.

After this His Highness offered some valuable presents and himself addressed the assembly in the following speech:—

"I offer my hearty thanks to my kind friend the Political Agent for the kind words spoken by him. I am deeply indebted to supreme Goverment and also to my valued friends the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Agent for kindly having supported my claim, the result of which is this my installation. The services rendered by my late lamented father to the British Crown are all well-known to Government as kindly mentioned in the speech. I now take this opportunity of giving assurance that I as well as my descendants will show warmer devotion and attachment to the throne of H.M. the Queen Empress and will serve the Government with greater zeal and ferver regardless of our lives and property, I hope the Paramount power and its high officials will be thoroughly satisfied with loyalty, and thus be pleased to do justice to the claims that the State still has on their generosity. I am glad that the Government has kindly complied with my request and lent me the services of Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan C. I. E., an officer of experience and high character whom I have appointed as Minister, and I hope that, with the aid of the Princes, the Wazir and my officials, I will keep my subject happy and contented and gradually improve the administration of the State, which will be known to the Government.

Dated at Khairpur this the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety four.

Then followed the distribution of flower and rose water. His Highness and the Political Agent rose, and the assembly dispersed.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

IT is gratifying, indeed, says the *Indian Spectator*, to see that the efforts of the promoters of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association have so far been crowned with success. The Association was established in July last year; and within the short period of nine months it has already achieved a great deal. The report that was read at the annual meeting last week is encouraging in every way, and records a period of healthy and useful work done by the Association. Fortunately for the body, Mr. Justice Fulton, who is one of the kindly gentlemen at whose instance the Association was formed, is again in Bombay, and the members may expect to profit much by his co-operation and guidance. The cricket competition and the athletic sports created keen interest, not only among the school-going population of Bombay, but also among the general public who were the spectators. Mr. Justice Fulton expressed a wish that when they met next year the committee might be able to report that a suitable ground had been secured for the Association. If the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association succeeds in drawing Hindu lads out of their sedentary pursuits, and creates in them a desire to take their proper place side by side with Europeans and Parsees in the matter of athletic sports and out-door games, it will do a great and lasting service to the Hindu community. We know there are difficulties in the way, but they ought to be overcome in time. The useful work which the Association is doing entitles it to the sympathy and assistance of all persons interested in the well-being of the rising generation of this country, and we sincerely hope that it willl be established on a firm basis, and be enabled to continue the valuable work that it has undertaken to do.

THE STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: Another interesting ceremony of prize-distrution was that in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools. These schools are said to be a special favourite resort of the girls of the Mahratta-Hindu community; but considering the numbers of the community, we are pained to see the attendance of girls at the schools so poor. Only 338 girls attended the various schools of the Society during 1893, as against 406 in the preceding year. This fall in the number of girls attending, though slight, does not give grounds to hope for better results in the near future. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, at a prize exhibition of another Girls' School, recently said that there was no cause to be hopeless and that the community was gradually awakening to the necessity of educating their girls. But in the face of facts like this, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that things are as they ought to be, or that there is no reason to be anxious for the future. A hopeful view of the situation has its own use, no doubt, in that it encourages the workers to strive hard for success; but it has also a bad and undesirable effect on some minds that are ever ready to be assured that everything is all right, with them and their community. The Society has on its roll of members many of the men of light and leading in the community, most of whom are in good circumstances; and yet the style in which the schools of the Society are housed and managed is uninviting. We do not wish to be hard on them; perhaps, they are doing what they consider to be sufficient under the circumstances. But we would suggest to them the necessity of improving the condition of these schools and making them attractive to the girls of the community. This will serve the cause they have at heart much better than any number of lectures can do.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S ADDRESS ON EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks: The Hon. Mr. M. G. Ranade's address on educational questions certainly deserves the high praise that has been bestowed upon it. It is full, it is as exhaustive as it could be. It is marked with a sobriety and an unbiassed desire to find out truth, which must secure for it a consideration, denied to writings intended to establish a preconceived theory. A vein of judicial acumen runs through the whole, which is made more attractive by the pure diction and choice expressions of which our prince of graduates is seldom in want. And to crown all, it is brimful of that sweet hope, without which no fallen race can afford to rise. In fact, it is the general optimism of the address which strikes us most, when we compare it with the address of Dr. Bhandarkar, to which it was a reply. Over optimism, indeed, is as harmful as over-pessimism; and so, if there was reason to be sorry for the rather despondent tone of Dr. Bhandarkar's convocation speech, there is equal reason to be anxious about the result of Mr. Ranade's address and to pray that it may not lull us into a sence of false security. The enthusiastic cheers with which the audience received the inference Mr. Ranade drew from his figures, that the real cause of the greater mortality and the general break-down of health and vigour in our graduates is "over study and the strain caused by the stiff system of frequent competitive examinations, in subjects which have to be mastered in a foreign language and which tax the powers of the students with burdens and anxieties beyond their powers," and the unanimity with which the meeting seemed to agree to the proposition that the real sinners in the matter are the gentlemen of the Syndicate of our University, show us that one of the likely effects of the address may be to make us forget then even with the strain of the present University studies, our graduates could live longer and enjoy better health, were their social environments and habits different from what they are. Mr. Ranade himself does not wholly ignore the social factor. He clearly disclaims any intention to extenuate the faults of his community, and avows that "none is more fully alive than myself to the supreme importance of the social factor and the necessities of reform in our domestic arrangement."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes: That was a remarkable address delivered on Sunday last at the Framji Cowasji Institute by the Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade on the burning educational controversy of the hour, first started on its journey by the Vice-Chancellor of the University at the last Convocation. Mr. Ranade's aim and object was to ascertain by tolerably accurate data how far Mr. Bhandarkar's statements as to the abnormal mortality of Hindu graduates of the local University in recent times were well founded. The learned judge seems to have been at great pains in collecting the necessary mortality statistics and analysing them for the purpose in view. So far as those were recounted by him, it seemed that the mortality was not so abnormally alarming at least in the case of Gujerati Hindus. But there were grave reasons to apprehend that the percentage of deaths among University Brahmins of the Deccan was one which ought to set that a community thinking. As far as the statistics are concerned, the deductions drawn therefrom were justifiable. It may be, however, doubted whether these were adequate enough for purposes of an exhaustive inquiry and reliable generalisation. We fear not. The statistics do not go far enough. Firstly, for a thoroughly scientific and accurate reasoning, the general percentage of male mortality only in the Presidency should have been taken into consideration. But apart from mere death statistics, there are a number of contributory causes. It does not seem that these were at all inquired into. Born poverty may be one factor, and early marriages may be another. We do not ourselves attach much weight to both as they are not of such paramount importance as some would try to make them out. The babits of the deceased, the company they kept, the life, in short, they lived—these are the most potent and dominiating factors. Thus physiology, domestic habits and metal strain—all have to be considered, apart from the pure comparative mortality analyses. Under the circumstances Mr. Ranade's present conclusion can only be accepted with a large margin of reservation.

The *Gujerati* discourses: The Graduates' Association deserves the gratitude of the entire native community for having persuaded the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade to deliver that thoughtful and remarkable address which is now the subject of discussion throughout the presidency. Mr. Ranade is always comprehensive and judicial in his views, and we doubt if the Bombay public had ever been treated to an address on an educational question of pressing importance like the one which was delivered by him under the auspices of the Association. Both the spirit and the method of inquiry adopted by the learned lecturer are unexceptionable and well sustain his high reputation as an able thinker and sound educationist. Dr. Bhandarkar deserves to be thanked for having started a discussion which, we feel convinced, is destined to result in substantial good. As we ourselves pointed out in these columns, the learned Vice-Chancellor's method was faulty and his enumeration of the causes of early deaths among Graduates incomplete and misleading That poverty and the strain of studies are responsible for the premature breakdown or intellectual exhaustion of many University men has, we think, been proved to the hilt, and the Hon. Mr. Sayani's own testimony on the subject further justifies the prevailing popular view regarding the oppressive character of the system now in vogue.

The *Subodha Patrika* states: Mr. Justice Rande's adress to the Graduates' Association is a curious piece of reasoning. He says in effect to the Hindu Graduates but especially to the "poor and ambitious Brahmins of the Deccan, although you marry early, you can get on very well in life if that perverse bit of absurdity, the University, will allow; yet, for all that do you remain bachelors while you study. Physical excercise does not stand in your way, yet physical exercise should be made a part of College discipline and allowance should be made for success in it, along with literary qualifications. In spite of the 'nervous or vital exhaustion and atrophy of energies' to which the University reduces you, you show more intellectual and literary activity than English Graduates do, yet do you organise committees on the model of the University extension committees in England to direct your studies and from learned bodies like the French Academy to encourage Marathi and Guzerathi authorship." If to ordinary people the practical duties apparently deduced from an exhaustive review of the results of thirty years of University education seem to afford a clear case of a *non-sequitur*, that is no concern of the learned lecturer. For Mr. Justice Ranade if a great social reformer, is a still greater adorer of Hindu, but especially Maratha traditions and institutions. And as he can pose in either capacity in his public utterances as occasion requires, he can even put off one and don the other in the course of the same address. But those who find it inconsistent to glorify the present and yet seek to remedy it as if it were bad will accept the advice as sound and reject the elaborate handling of statistics as essentially unsound. One thing is perfectly clear that the address in no place calls in question the accuracy of Dr. Bhandarkar's figures. The fault found with them is that they are not sufficiently wide.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

THE Sanitary Conference of all the Governments of Europe and the United States Republic has concluded a long and patient inquiry, which has taken place in Paris, as to the best means of preventing the spread of cholera in the East. The formal signing of the Convention took place on April 3. The plenipotentiary delegates of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Persia, and Portugal, all put their names to this document. The delegates of the United States have accepted it under certain reservations. Turkey has taken it ad referendum, as have also Norway and Sweden.

Great Britain, says the *Times*, is the most likely to be the greatest gainer by this new treaty, as her interests in pilgrims, pilgrim traffic, and pilgrim ships are far above those of any other country. It was, however, felt necessary at the last moment, for the sake of Indian pilgrims, to make certain reservations, which are plainly set out and will be embodied in a separate short document. These reservations, drawn up in consultation with the Foreign Colonial, Indian, and Board of Trade Offices, are, shortly—first, that two metres of space on board ships for pilgrims are excessive; secondly, that the extension of the provisions of the agreement to the Persian Gulf is of doubtful practicability; and, thirdly, that it is impossible to insist upon pilgrims showing they have means enough to reach and return from the holy places before allowing them to leave their native shores. All the rest of the Convention is most satisfactory to this country, and the reservations are only made in the interests of the natives from India who yearly set out in hundreds to visit Mecca.

The Convention aims at extending to the East, especially in regard to the pilgrim traffic through the Red Sea and Arabia, the Convention for preventing the spread of cholera agreed upon for Europe at the Cholera Conference of the Powers held in Venice and Dresden in 1892 and 1893, the real principle of which was to give up the ancient and wrong principle of treating ships according to the health of the ports from which they sailed or touched at on their voyages. It is aimed at doing away with the old powers and measures of quarantine, by which ships which had sailed half-way round the world were quarantined, although during the voyage not a single case of illness occurred on board during the interval since they left a port where cholera was known to exist. Under the old system such a ship might be quarantined for many days at the port of arrival if any epidemic existed at the port of departure. As a matter of fact, no better quarantine exists than a sea voyage now with quickly-moving ships through the salt-laden air, and the delegates believe that, even if it were not so, it is impossible to erect barriers to disease by the old methods. All that can be done now is to prevent people actually suffering from disease from freely circulating in the country, and the principal point of the whole freely circulating in the country, and the principal point of the whole Convention is that only the sick will be detained on landing.

Mahomedan pilgrims are subjects of especial danger. The holy cities themselves are in a most insanitary condition, while the habits of pilgrims are grossly insanitary in every respect, and the climate of the Red Sea and Arabia is most trying, even for the natives of India and the Dutch East Indies. Therefore the Convention assumes that the shorter the time the pilgrim is in Arabia the better for himself and the world at large. Under the old system the pilgrim was nearly always detained ten or more days at the entrance of the Red Sea, a procedure which was supposed to make the ship healthy, but which often the reverse effect. For the future, under the Convention, if no case of illness is shown on board his ship, the pilgrim will be at once landed and his clothes thoroughly washed—one of the best and safest measures of disinfection—and he will be allowed immediately to proceed to Mecca. It has often been found that under the old rules a ship was so repeatedly quarantined that the pilgrims were prevented from reaching Mecca in time for the religious cermony—a rite that natives of India save up to take part in for many years. Now this disappointment will seldom, if ever, occur, for even where disease has occurred on board the ship the period of detention has been very much reduced—of course, varying according to the date of the last case on board.

It is well known that the sanitary condition of the quarantine stations of the Red Sea left much to be desired, therefore the Convention lays down, in full detail what is necessary to be done in cleaning work here also. Great emphasis is laid on the necessity of having an undoubtedly uncontaminated fresh-water supply, and that in abundance. This to be brought about by the deepening of the wells which now supply water to the Red Sea littoral and the pilgrim routes to the Hedjaz. Especially is this to be done at qurrantine stations, of course where the water is found to be good. If this is not enough, distillation will have to be adopted. All contamination of these wells is to be carefully guarded against. Contamination often arises at the open tanks from which pilgrims draw their water. The skins used for carrying the liquid are thrown about the camps when not in use, and no one can tell the filth and nolsome matter they carry with them to the well. It is agreed by medical experts that almost the only method of conveying cholera is by contamination of water and the wells in the East are particularly open to this danger. Open wells are very common throughout Central Asia and Afghanistan, and that is one of the chief causes why these countries are so grievously afflicted with cholera. It is also noted that, where water is kept clean and measured out to the natives, as on board the pilgrim ships, the disease rapidly disappears.

As to the three reservations of Great Britain to the Convention, we understand the following are the arguments for adopting them:—The establishment of any elaborate sanitary precautions in so distant and thinly populated countries as those which border the Persian Gulf must be matter of careful consideration, and it is questionable how far it would be possible to properly control any stations in these regions. The British delegates express doubt upon this subject and do not go further. Then in connection with the suggestion of the other Powers that greater space should be allotted to pilgrims on board ship,—two metres for each adult—this was going further than it is possible for the British Government to do, in view of the very slender resources of the average Indian pilgrim; the large increase of space on board ship which many Powers wish to be allotted to pilgrims is an excellent, proposal, but increased accommodation means increase of fares, and many pilgrims would thus be prohibited from carrying out one of the rites of their religion.

Great Britain had also to decline being a party to the proposal to insist that every pilgrim shall, before he starts, prove that he has the necessary means to pay the whole of his expenses to the holy places and home again. Many pilgrims now rely on the charity of their co-religionists, and it has been over and over again shown that they are not deceived in their hopes of assistance from that source.

It is not believed that this Convention when carried out will much affect the incursion of cholera into Europe, but undoubtedly, it will ameliorate the lot of the Indian pilgrim. It is disputed whether cholera ever came to Europe through the Red Sea. It is true in 1883 cholera existed in Egypt and came from that country in 1884-85 to Europe, but the great epidemics of cholera have always come to European countries by a route through Asia. Afghanistan, and Russia. Cases of cholera on board ships reaching Europe from India are of extremely rare occurrence, and although cholera is prevalent in the holy places for several years running, it does not spread thence to Europe.

A ROGUE elephant, a "Gundah," has appeared and taken up its abode about the thirteenth mile of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and is sometimes seen in the Chandrapore Tea-garden. It often chases passers-by and the coolies working in the garden and on the road. Mr. Reid, the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup, offers a reward of Rs. 50 to anyone who kills the animal.

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"WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE."

IN the course of a fairly long life, writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Budget*, it has been my misfortune—or good fortune, as chance should direct—to consult many doctors. I have suffered "many things of many physicians from the days of childhood, when calomel was administered with a courageous frequency, and fashionable remedies prevailed—such as the drinking of tar water, and the sprinkling of salt upon all sorts of food, so that it could scarcely be swallowed, so great was the pain to the throat.

In my adult years, through all the variations of medical advice—so extremely opposed that it became a puzzle as to which course would be the beneficial one to follow—I have derived much amusement in contrasting the methods pursued by doctors of high repute. A great friend, an English consulting physician in large, nay, overwhelming practice, particular in his orders about diet, laid great stress upon the avoidance of coffee and soups. Tea that has stood three minutes should be your beverage at breakfast. At dinner drink a little sherry and water. Never touch soup, and let nothing enter your lips after dining.

Some time after a particular illness obliged me to consult a specialist. "What do you take on going to bed?" he asked. "Nothing," I replied; "after my dinner at seven I eat no more." "Ah! that's wrong," said the great man. "You must drink a large cup of strong soup the last thing at night; it will induce sleep." Hereupon my mother wit deserted me, for I said, "But So-and-So," mentioning the physician to whom I first alluded, "told me never to take soup, it would only produce indigestion." An ironical smile played round the expresive mouth of my adviser as he emphasised the words, "Indeed; well, I tell you to take it."

On another occassion when our family doctor suggested that I should apply to one of German nationality in order to know to what foreign watering-place I should betake myself, inquiries were again made about my diet. "What do you drink for breakfast?" was one of the questions put to me. With intense satisfaction and secret self-approval at being this time quite in the right, I unhesitatingly replied, "Tea that has stood three minutes." "Bad, bad!" said the kind, pleasant man. "Never touch tea; drink coffee always."

During the past year a still greater difference of opinion between doctors, to each of whom I had pinned my faith, fairly set my ideas whirling as to what I should or should not do. I was ill while staying at a friend's house in the country whose doctor I had several times consulted on my former visits. His dictum was: "After the severe attack has subsided drink copiously of cold water, say one and a half pint in the course of the day." The result was to increase the ailment most painfully. I arrived in town still suffering, and fell back on our family doctor, related the advice I had received in the country, and my distress from carrying it out. "Good heavens!" was his exclamation

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. HATCHARD, the book sellers, of Piccadilly in the first number of a little guide to the Books of To-day and To-morrow, which they are to publish monthly, give currency to a literary item of great interest. They have, they state, reason to believe that the representatives of Lord Macaulay's family have placed the MS. of the historian's Journal in the hands of a well-known publisher, and that the book will be issued some time this year. In writing The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, Sir George Trevelyan made a certain number of extracts from the diary. These merely gave a taste of what it is, and if it is now to be published in full, it will make several volumes. Immense importance would, as a matter of course, artach to them, alike from the personal, the literary, and the historical points of view.

Macaulay, it has always been understood, kept his diary purely for his own satisfaction. Sir George Trevelyan says of him that he once criticised Moore's journal as lacking the charm which a journal ought to have, because palpably it was written with an eye for after-publication. Sir George gives the key to Macaulay's own journal in the remark, whatever was in Macaulay's mind be found in his diary. The diary, Sir George adds, was written throughout with the unconscious candour of a man who freely and frankly notes down remarks which he expects to be read by himself alone, and with the copiousness natural to one who, except where it was demanded for the purpose of literary effect did not willingly compress anything which he had to say.

The long-expected work by Mrs. John Richard Green, the widow of the historian, Town Life in the Fifteenth Century, will appear next week. It is in two volumes, and is dedicated to the memory of her husband, whose sketch of the early life of the English towns was published just twenty years ago. To quote Mrs. Green's own phrase, her book is the story of the English boroughs in the fifteenth century. When Mr. Green's work was over, Mrs. Green writes, he asked of me a promise that I would try and take up some study in mediæval history where there seemed to him so much that still needed to be done, and so much to be yet discovered. In this book I have made my first beginning towards the fulfilment of that promise.

Admirers and students of Mr. George Meredith's works will be delighted to learn that at last a beautiful protrait of him will be obtainable. At present, with the exception of a portrait which forms the frontispiece to a book, there is none at all to be procured. Mr. Meredith has been photographed by Mr. H. H. Cameron, but the photograph is not for sale. Mr. Watts, however, has painted a portrait in oils, and of this—the only portrait of Mr. Meredith that has ever been painted—Mr. W. Biscombe Gardner has produced a most admirable wood engraving measuring 12in. by 8 3-4 in. The publication of this is in the hands of Messrs. Mathews and Lane, who will publish 600 proofs only on Japanese vellum, signed by painter and engraver, at one guinea. The plate was to be ready on April 16.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, the well-known London correspondent of the New York "Tribune," is writing a series of papers containing some of his reminiscences. These will begin to appear in a few months in Harper's. The first, which gives recollections of Wendell Phillips, the American orator and reformer will not be so interesting to English readers as the second, on journalism in which we understand some new light is to be thrown upon certain well-known incidents in the history of the London Press. Mr. Smalley has known personally hosts of interesting people, and his recollections should, therefore, be correspondingly interesting reading.

An edition de luxe of Sir Richard Burton's poem, The Kasidah, is about to be publised. The poem is a mystical Oriental one, deals with the nature and destiny of man, and is anti-Christian and Pantheistic. Burton wrote it in the year 1853, and it first appeared in Vienna. Lady Burton, who supplies a forenote to the edition de luxe, compares The Kasidah to the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The edition is to be limited to 100 copies, and is to be printed on one side of the paper only on unbleached hand made paper. Most of the copies, if not all, have already been sold.

The Booksellers' Trade Dinner was to be held this year at the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, April 14, the Lord Mayor to occupy the chair, and Mr. Arthur Blackett the vice-chair. The invitations sent to leading men connected with literature were all accepted, so there was likely to be a good spread of authorship. Since the foundation of the Booksellers Provident Institution in 1837 it has been of immense benefit to the poorer members. Now the directors are anxious to extend their sphere of usefulness, and they propose to establish a seaside holiday home for the bookselling trade. An appeal for £1,000 is made for this purpose.

Mr. Edward Arnold informs a contemporary that the late Sir Gerald Portal was engaged at the time of his death upon a narrative of his recent mission to Uganda, and had completed a considerable portion of the work when it was interrupted by his fatal illness. His diary of the expedition and other materials relating to it have now been placed by Lady Alice Portal in the hands of Mr. Rennell Rodd, who has consented to prepare them for publication in a volume which will also contain the finished chapters already mentioned. The book, which will be published by Mr. Arnold, is expected to be ready by the end of May.

The increasing Interest in Russian life and literature is illustrated by the constant demands made on M M Volkhofsky and Stepniak for lectures on this fascinating theme. Stepniak is to deliver three lectures at the residence of Mr. C. E. Schwann on the Russian novelists. The second of these lectures will be entirely devoted to Tolstoi, dealing with him in his double individuality, as artist and prophet, novelist and religious teacher. It will deal with the recent book, The Kingdom of God is Within You, and will dwell on the practical attempts of his disciples to carry out his doctrines. These lectures should find good audiences.

Messrs. Chapman are in a few days to publish a historical novel by Mr. Alfred Harcourt, a new author. The scene is laid in Spain in the sixteenth century, and touches the Armada. For Love and Liberty is the title.—Messrs. Macmillan publish shortly a novel by Miss Mary Angela Dickens, the granddaughter of Charles Dickens. It is called A Valiant Ignorance. Some time ago Miss Dickens published a novel called A Mere Cypher.—It has already been announced that Mrs. Langtry is writing a novel. She has been doing so for a long time. Now it is stated that she will herself entirely control the publishing, advertising and circulating of the book.—The novel on which Mr. W. H. Wilkins and Mr. Herbert Vivian have collaborated, A Green Bay Tree, is to appear in a few days.

A selection of Clough's poems is to be the next volume in the Golden Treasury Series.—Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is to follow The Religion of a Literary Man with Prose Francies, a volume of essays reprinted chiefly from the Speaker.—Messrs. Cassell are to issue early in April an authorised English edition of the unpublished correspondence of Count Cavour. The translation has been made by Mr. A. J. Butler.—Another book likely to shed fresh light on the Napoleonic era is coming. This is a selection by Count Murat of the letters and other documents belonging to his great-uncle, Murat, King of Naples.—The History of Haddlesey, by the Rev. J. N. Worsfold, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. One of the most important Templar preceptories was at Haddlesey, the Darcy and Stapleton families resided there, and Cromwell was connected with the parish. The book has been compiled largely from local documents. It is to be illustrated.—Mr. Frank Murray, the Derby publisher, announces as the next volume in his Regent Library a Hebridean romance by Fiona Macleod, called Pharais.—The International Journal of Ethics will in future be published in England by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein.

Captain A. de Livron, of the Imperial Russian Navy, has prepared an Anglo-Russian Marine Dictionary, containing a complete collection of technical sea terms and words in English and Russian. The dictionary is published by Messrs. Eggers and Co., of St. Petersburg, and by Messrs. Sampson Low in London.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. announce for early publication simultaneously in London, Paris, and New York an important work entitled Memoirs to Serve for the history of Napoleon I., from 1802 to 1815, by his private secretary, Baron Claude Francois de Meneval who was born in Paris in 1778, and died in the same city seventy two years after. The work, completed by the addition of unpublished documents, has been arranged and edited by his grandson, Baron Napoleon Joseph de Meneval. Mr. Robert H. Sherard is translating and annotating the edition for this country, which will be in three volumes, with photogravure portraits and reproductions of autograph letters.

Tibbie and Tam; or, the Upcomes, Dooncomes, and Ongauns o' Twa Cannie Scots, is the title of a forth coming new work by Mr. J. wilson McLaren, of Edinburgh, whose recently published Scots Poems and Ballants occasioned well-merited praise, alike for the mastery of the vernacular displayed by the author and the formant of the little volume. from the new Premier and from Mr. Andrew Lang.

Captain Haynes, of the Royal Engineers, has written an account of the Palmer Search Expedition of 1882-83, which followed on the disappearance of Professor Palmer and his companions Captain Gill, R.E., and Lieutenant Charrington, R.N., in the desert of Arabia Petrea during Arabi's rebellion. Mr. Walter Besant contributes an introduction to the work, which Mr. Horace Cox will issue immediately. It will be called Man Hunting in the Desert.

NOTICES.

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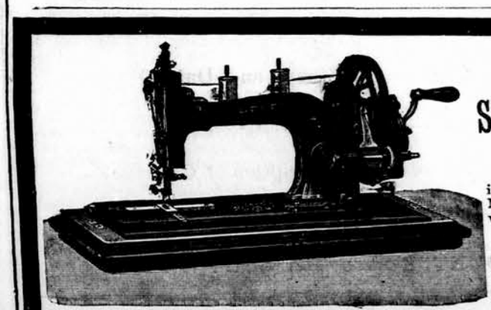

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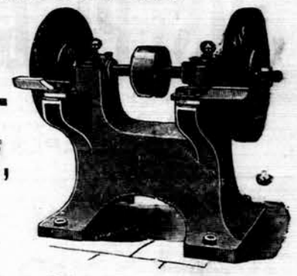

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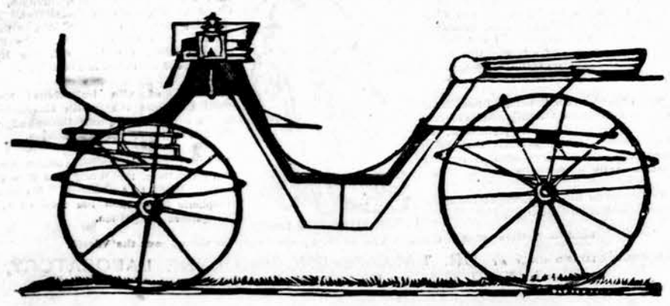

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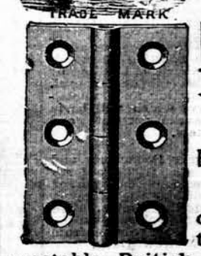

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